

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

No. 34,140

49/92

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Pentagon Doubts Effort In Somalia Can Be Brief

### Military Risks Not as Great As in Bosnia, Aides Stress

By Eric Schmitt  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the Pentagon plans a military operation for Somalia, it is seeking a delicate balance: It wants to send enough troops to ensure success but is anxious to avoid having them stuck there keeping the peace or turned into a political force charged with setting up a new government.

But American and other Western officials said the mission would be much less risky than trying to deliver assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Military planners say more favorable geography and fewer potentially hostile troops with less sophisticated weapons distinguish the clan warfare in Somalia from Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Political leaders here seem eager to draw that distinction, since the United States

### Troops Unlikely To Come Home Within 6 Weeks

By Don Oberdorfer and Barton Gellman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House is moving ahead with plans to send U.S. combat troops to Somalia with the objective of doing their job under a United Nations mandate and coming home before inauguration Day on Jan. 20. But the Pentagon doubts the operation can be completed by then.

Reacting to the recommendations presented this week by the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, U.S. officials expressed the belief that, after several days of debate, the Security Council would accept the U.S. offer of a substantial military force.

The aim of the force, spokesmen for the White House and State Department reiterated, would be only humanitarian — to break the hold of clan fighters and armed hoodlums on relief supplies for starving Somalis.

An official familiar with the deliberations that preceded President George Bush's Nov. 25 decision to offer U.S. ground troops for UN duty said there had been no explicit agreement within the administration about how long U.S. troops would be present in Somalia. But a White House official said the president's objective was to terminate the U.S. presence on the ground before Mr. Bush leaves office on Jan. 20.

If this could be accomplished, it would simplify the transition to the Clinton administration, since Mr. Bush would not be handing over a partially completed U.S. military operation in Africa. Until now, President-elect Bill Clinton has been informed but not consulted about the U.S. proposal to use ground troops.

Pentagon officials, skeptical that such an enormous undertaking could be completed in six weeks, said the Jan. 20 objective should be taken "with a grain of salt."

"It may be the goal right now to turn it over to the UN by Jan. 20," said a senior defense official. But, he added, "I don't think anybody is saying we will be out of there by then."

Military planners, anxious to avoid unrealistic expectations, recalled that in the early days of the buildup to the Gulf War, the White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu, leaked word that only 50,000 troops would be required, when internal Pentagon estimates already called for more than 200,000. About 540,000 U.S. troops eventually fought in the Gulf War.

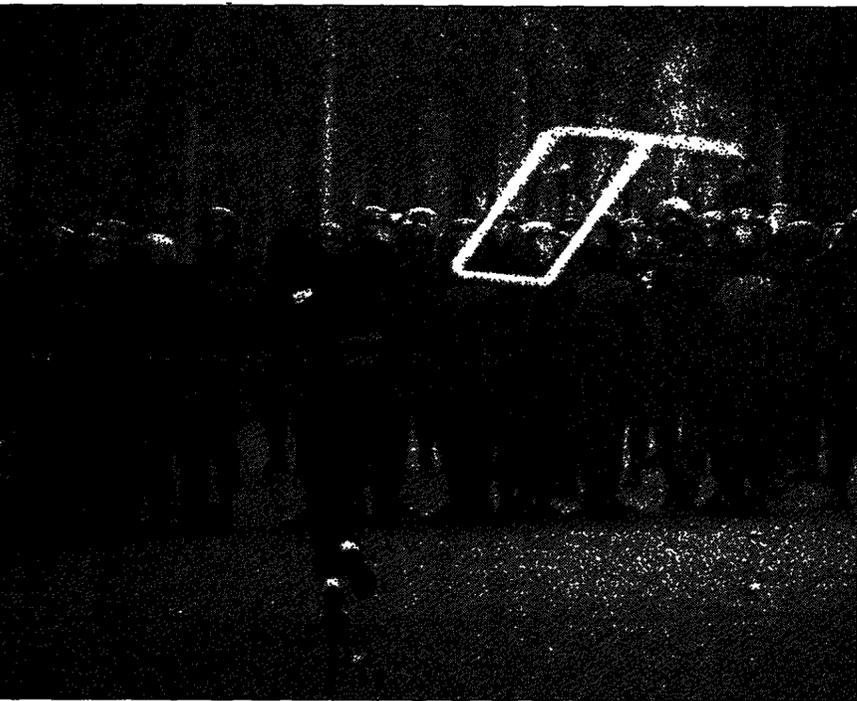
For Operation Provide Comfort, the postwar operation to feed and protect Iraqi Kurds, an official had said in early 1991: "We were going to be out by April." That operation is still under way.

While informal discussions about how to proceed are expected to take place among UN diplomats in New York, U.S. officials in Washington will be drafting a Security Council resolution that would give U.S. ground troops, as part of a multinational force, a mandate to provide security for deliveries of food and medicine. An official said the United States envisioned a resolution authorizing use of "all necessary means" to protect the relief operations.

Administration spokesmen went out of their way Monday to say that the United States had no plans or proposals to establish an international trusteeship or protectorate in Somalia. The weekend remarks of a senior administration official, who suggested that the United Nations might be compelled to install an interim government and organize elections, were de-



Militiamen pushing pro-Communist demonstrators behind barriers Tuesday in Red Square at the opening of parliament.



RISING PROTEST OVER TRADE PACT — A farmer throwing a metal frame at riot policemen Tuesday during a protest by 40,000 in Strasbourg, France, over a U.S.-EC trade pact. It was the biggest demonstration yet against the accord to cut farm subsidies. Page 8.

## Yeltsin Vows An Easier Transition to Free Market

### Deputies Defeat Move By the Hard-Liners to Impeach the President

By Margaret Shapiro and Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin opened a crucial session of the Russian Congress of People's Deputies on Tuesday by accusing the conservative-dominated legislature of hampering the country's recovery and told it not to meddle in his economic program.

But Mr. Yeltsin, mindful of the power of the industrial lobby to derail his economic programs in coming votes, also promised an industrial policy that would ease the transition to the market for the large factories and collective farms that were the privileged offspring of the old Soviet system.

Mr. Yeltsin's move to the offensive, which began several weeks ago, proved successful at least in the initial skirmishes of what is expected to be a stormy gathering of the 1,041-member Congress. Even before his speech deputies defeated a proposal by hard-line legislators to consider Mr. Yeltsin's impeachment.

But the deputies' tepid response to Mr. Yeltsin's speech portended greater difficulties for him and his reformist government in coming days. The Congress may seek to unseat acting Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar, the architect of the country's "shock therapy" economic policy. Many deputies will also seek to limit the authority Mr. Yeltsin has used to form his government and unilaterally implement his program.

Russian television estimated Tuesday night that only 250 deputies firmly support Mr. Gaidar, while about 350 deputies are hard-line former Communists and nationalists who adamantly oppose him. The remainder, as preliminary votes showed Tuesday, are independents or belong to various centrist factions whose votes remain unpredictable.

Ilya Konstantinov, a leader of the hard-line Nationalist Salvation Front, acknowledged that his group was not strong enough to pass any motions but claimed "it is enough to block any decisions."

Two of Mr. Yeltsin's advisers, Sergei Stankevich and Andrei Nechayev, said that Mr. Gaidar's fate was uncertain. A top aide to Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi, who has emerged as a key centrist opponent of the reforms, predicted that the government would speak through because conservatives do not want responsibility for the worsening economy during the next few months.

Mr. Yeltsin's program has brought sprouts of free enterprise and more goods to stores but also has resulted in plunging industrial production, inflation estimated at about 2,000 percent this year and the threat of widespread unemployment.

Given the high stakes for this Congress, Tuesday's meeting seemed flat in comparison with the meeting last April, when high emotions over the still-new reforms reigned. Many deputies Tuesday, like most Russians, seemed to accept that the free-market program should continue, with debate focusing on their pace and the extent of government control.

Some deputies plaintively said that they did not want the instability that a change of prime minister and cabinet would bring, but needed to bring home to their constituents some "correction" that would promise an end to the current economic hardships.

Mr. Yeltsin acknowledged in his speech that the reforms have made life harder for Russians. But he said that interference by the parliament since the program began in January has only made things worse.

"It seems that some deputies are not really concerned about the country," he said, "but only about how to impose their will." He warned that confrontation may lead to "political hysteria," "chaos" and "ruthless civil war."

"Russia needs a respite for at least a year or two," he said. To provide for such a respite, Mr. Yeltsin proposed that the Congress yield to him in matters of economic policy and preserve his powers to appoint his own cabinet.

Mr. Yeltsin bid for centrist support with a strong call for an industrial policy to protect the old giants of state enterprise as well as budding entrepreneurs.

"We favor a strict and coherent state and industrial policy that would lead us along a golden path between the freedoms of the market and a regulatory role for the state," he said. "In the period of building a market economy, we need a well-considered protectionism."

The president also urged the Congress to legalize private ownership of land, which he called essential to agricultural reform, and to schedule a referendum on a new constitution. Russia operates under a constitution approved when it was one of the 15 Soviet republics.

## A New China Emerging? Economy and Armaments Keep Growing

### Entrepreneurs Put Thrust in Regional Trade

By Paul Blustein  
Washington Post Service

TAIPEI — A little more than a decade ago, a Chinese capitalist who returned to mainland China might have been imprisoned for re-education.

Now, even Hsiao Cheng-chih can go back to do business. Mr. Hsiao was commander of the Nationalist Chinese forces in Shanghai during the Communist takeover of the mainland in 1949.

Later, he was promoted to lieutenant general in Taiwan's army and served as a military propagandist.

Last spring, Mr. Hsiao, 77, told friends that he was making a business trip to Wuhan in central China, where he grew up. Many feared he would be arrested.

Instead, Mr. Hsiao was greeted warmly by Wuhan officials, because he was part of a Taiwan group planning to build department stores and cement plants there.

"Communism is dead worldwide," he said. "And when two boxers fight, afterward they shake hands."

Mr. Hsiao is one of the thousands of Chinese capitalists based all over Asia who are forging extensive trade and investment links with the mainland.

In the process they are creating a new economic entity, often called Greater China, that promises to give a new thrust to the robust growth of China and its Southeast Asian neighbors.

Their ranks include billionaire entrepreneurs like Hong Kong's Li Ka-shing and Malaysia's Robert Kuok, who are investing together in a \$130 million project to develop shops, offices and housing in Shanghai; they also include hundreds of small Taiwan shoe companies, which have transferred some 90 percent of Taiwan's shoe manufacturing capacity to

See BOOM, Page 2

### Modern Weaponry Makes Neighbors Uneasy

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The acquisition by China of modern weapons that will enable it to project power deep into Southeast Asia is causing increasing unease in the region, prompting calls for Beijing to show restraint and commit itself to peaceful settlement of disputes.

Although China is not seen as an immediate threat, its growing economic strength and extensive purchase of arms and advanced technology, mainly from former republics of the Soviet Union, are creating the nucleus of a formidable long-range military machine.

Officials and analysts say that should China use force against countries in Southeast Asia to back its claims to sovereignty over disputed islands in the South China Sea, it would touch off a dangerous arms race and undermine the

rapid economic expansion that has made the area one of the fastest growing parts of the world in recent years.

Yeo Ning Hong, Singapore's defense minister, said Monday that "everybody in the region is fearful that an economically stronger China may choose to exercise that strength in a manner that is not in the interests of the region."

Benny Murdani, Indonesia's defense minister, said recently that China should move quickly to ally Southeast Asian fears about its military modernization program, particularly in naval, air and amphibious forces.

He said that there was "a lack of trust" in the region about China's long-term intentions, adding that Beijing should be "more transparent in its policies, especially those connected with the development of its armed forces."

Analysts say China is extending the reach and striking

See ARMS, Page 2

## Kiosk Greenpeace Stops Pursuit of Ship

PARIS (AP) — Greenpeace abandoned on Tuesday its global pursuit of the Japanese freighter Akatsuki Maru, which is carrying 1.7 tons of highly toxic plutonium, saying that the tug tracking the freighter was running low on fuel near the Cape of Good Hope.

The Dutch-flagged Smit New York broke off contact with the Akatsuki Maru at midday about 600 kilometers (370 miles) south-east of Durban, South Africa, said a crew member. "Our fuel consumption has been about 50 to 60 percent more than we thought," she said.

**General News**  
Governor sticks to Hong Kong reforms as legislative waters. Page 2  
For the Clinton camp and cabinet-post hopefuls, silence is golden. Page 3  
The Yugoslav prime minister enters the Serbian presidential race. Page 8

**Business/Finance**  
Fresh signs of U.S. economic revival. Page 11  
Japan and the EC could not reach a car trade accord. Page 17  
Crossword Page 20  
Weather Page 20

Dow Jones	Down 10.80
Trib Index	Up 0.15%
New York	3,294.36
The Dollar	
DM	1.573
Pound	1.5485
Yen	124.15
FF	5.3665

## Capital's Contribution to Art: Spy Nest in a Gallery

By Joel Achenbach  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Quiet, charming, the old stone building called the Art Barn in Rock Creek Park here has for many years been a place where struggling artists could exhibit their works. Until recently, it was also a place where American spies monitored nearby Communist embassies, using surveillance equipment in the attic.

The gadgets were stowed behind a false wall in an area once used as a coop for homing pigeons, the Art Barn's director, Ann Rushforth, said. Government agents — Ms. Rushforth said she believes they were from the CIA — periodically appeared, climbed a narrow stairwell to the attic, removed storage materials in front of the false wall and entered the listening post through a trapdoor. The agents were targeting the Hungarian Embassy directly across the street and the Czechoslovakian Embassy further up the hill, she said.

All the wires and equipment, and the Art Barn's role in the Cold War came to an end.

"We always knew which guys were the CIA guys because they always wore sunglasses indoors, had real sharp creases in their pants, short haircuts and shiny shoes," Ms. Rushforth said.

The story broke in an unusual fashion: by invitation only. The Art Barn Association — a nonprofit group that uses the gallery to show paintings, sculptures and crafts by local and "emerging" artists — is holding a \$50-person fund-raiser Tuesday night at the Spy Club in downtown Washington.

The invitations featured a startling explanation of why that nightclub was chosen for the event.

"In honor of the end of the Cold War, we are holding our benefit festivities at the Spy Club to celebrate an end to the Art Barn's years of dedicated service to the Central Intelligence Agency. It is a little known fact that until very recently, the Art Barn's attic housed surveil-

lance devices to watch over our foreign neighbors. Now in the new era of Glasnost (sic) we welcome all our friends and neighbors to come share this evening of intrigue and art."

"Good grief!" said the CIA spokesman, Peter Earnest, when he learned of the invitation. But he said the agency doesn't do this sort of thing — in the United States.

"We have no domestic responsibilities. We do not have domestic counterintelligence responsibilities," he said.

He referred questions to the FBI, which is supposed to handle any government surveillance operation inside the United States. The FBI spokesman, Nestor Michnyuk, said, "We wouldn't confirm or deny anything like that." The FBI did recently confirm that it continues to conduct counterintelligence operations outside the Russian Embassy to identify spies coming and going.

At the Art Barn, the agents in the neatly creased pants would flash their badges quickly, too fast to read, said Ms. Rushforth. It was her

understanding that sometimes the agents were from the FBI.

Whoever the spies may have been, no one seems too distressed about the matter. The Art Barn's president, Thomas West, said Monday he did not see anything wrong with the U.S. government running a spy operation out of a facility dedicated to the more pacific enterprise of artistry. "Number one, that kind of activity went on all the time, I'm just assuming, by both parties. Who knows what kind of listening equipment the Hungarian Embassy has in their own facility? Number two, the building is government property."

The barn is a carriage house built in 1810. The Art Barn Gallery is granted free use of the building by the National Park Service. "We, as an arts organization, always felt guilty about housing it," Ms. Rushforth said of the spy nest, "but we didn't have any choice about it because the building actually belonged to the

See SPY, Page 8

# Patten Sticks to Hong Kong Reforms as Legislature Wavers

By Barbara Basler  
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Governor Christopher Patten resolutely refused to back down on Tuesday from his plans for democratic reform here, even as the local stock market plunged in the face of another belated threat from China, which is furious with the Hong Kong government for proposing the political changes.

The British colony will revert to Chinese control in 1997, and the Chinese have persistently sought to limit any democratic changes before the takeover, although Britain has promised Hong Kong it would institute reforms.

Since Mr. Patten announced his proposals in early October, the Chinese have kept

up a barrage of threats and angry denunciations, in an attempt to undermine local support for the plans and force the governor to withdraw them.

On Monday, Beijing declared that after the takeover, it would ignore any leases, contracts or agreements signed by the Hong Kong government, unless the contracts had been explicitly approved by China.

A leading newspaper called the threat "a clear signal of China's determination to destroy the governor's personal credibility, even if it means undermining the authority of the Hong Kong government."

The colonial government responded to the threat by stating that the Joint Declaration signed by both countries in 1984 stat-

ed that all contracts valid before the handover would be valid after 1997, unless they contradicted the Basic Law, China's blueprint for governing Hong Kong after 1997.

While analysts and businessmen were divided on just how serious China was about this latest threat, nervous investors began selling off stocks, with the market losing 400 points before closing down 308.92, a 5 percent loss for the day.

As the market dropped, Mr. Patten went before the Legislative Council to brief them on his recent trips abroad, and found himself fielding nervous questions from skeptical legislators.

But the governor declared he would put his proposals before the Legislative Council for final approval by the end of February.

Mr. Patten on Tuesday repeatedly stated his willingness to "talk to anybody or to consider any reasonable ideas," on his proposals.

Members of the Legislative Council, who two weeks ago voted 32 to 21 to voice their general support of Mr. Patten's democratic proposals, have begun to back away as China's opposition has continued and escalated.

Indeed, some analysts are predicting that the council, which is weighted with conservative businessmen who routinely prefer to appease China, will vote down the proposals. Such a vote, would, in effect, make Mr. Patten a lame duck governor, and could even throw into question Britain's continued sovereignty.

When asked by a legislator if he would consider withdrawing his plans and negotiating with China, Mr. Patten responded forcefully, "I think this council would be surprised if proposals which it gave broad approval to only a few weeks ago were suddenly whipped off the table. I think the council would find that an astonishing piece of behavior by the government."

Mr. Patten has repeatedly stressed that the changes he has proposed would not violate the Basic Law, a contention the Chinese angrily dispute.

The Chinese have refused to negotiate with Mr. Patten, and have offered no counter proposals.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Navy Trial Doubted Over Saratoga

NAPLES — (AP) A top U.S. Navy official said Tuesday that five officers and three sailors from the aircraft carrier Saratoga risked administrative punishment over the missile firing that killed five Turkish sailors during a NATO exercise in October.

The announcement, by Admiral Mike Boorda, commander of U.S. Naval Forces Europe, indicated in effect rejection of Turkey's call for a court-martial for the firing that hit the bridge of a Turkish destroyer in the Aegean Sea.

Navy officials who released a navy court of inquiry's findings at a news conference at NATO offices here declined to identify the eight people facing possible administrative punishment, but military sources in Washington said one of them was Captain James M. Drager, the Saratoga's commander. The hearing, to take place in a few days, could result in an official letter of reprimand that could effectively end the eight navy members' careers.

### Opposition Rejects Mitterrand Plan

PARIS (Reuters) — The conservative opposition dismissed President François Mitterrand's constitutional reform proposals on Tuesday as an attempt to distract voters from the governing Socialist Party's scandals and failures.

Opposition parties said they would boycott a consultative committee that Mr. Mitterrand plans to create to draft changes by Feb. 15, five weeks before parliamentary elections. On Monday, Mr. Mitterrand proposed the most far-reaching revision of the constitution since de Gaulle wrote it and created the Fifth Republic in 1958. Among his proposals were granting parliament more power and reducing the presidential term to six years from seven.

"Mr. Mitterrand is inviting us to play games when France is in a real moral, economic and social crisis and the people have other concerns," said Jacques Toubon, a member of the Rally for the Republic. "We won't follow him onto this ground, and if he invites us we will not sit on the consultative committee."

### Plea for More Funds to Prevent AIDS

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — World experts on AIDS fear the disease could run out of control by the end of the century and are pleading with governments to spend billions of dollars more for prevention as the only practical way to stop it.

On Tuesday, World AIDS Day, the Global AIDS Policy Coalition centered at Harvard University reported there are signs the disease is entering a new, more dangerous phase because many countries are becoming complacent and denying the size of the problem.

"Nobody believes what we are doing now will bring the epidemic under control," said Dr. Jonathan Mann, the coalition coordinator, who has predicted that the number of people infected with the AIDS virus could reach 110 million by the year 2000.

### UNITA Takes Cities in North Angola

LUANDA, Angola (Reuters) — The Angolan government said Tuesday it had lost control of two strategic northern cities to UNITA rebels and warned the nation it was on the brink of renewed civil war.

State-run radio, confirming reports by witnesses, said Utopia, 300 kilometers (180 miles) northeast of Luanda, and the nearby city of Negage with its important air base, were both in UNITA hands after two days of fighting.

The radio added that while the police had driven back forces of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola, about 20 kilometers from the northwestern oil town of Soyo, the rebels were massing elsewhere in Zaïre Province for an expected attack on the provincial capital, M'Banza Congo.

### A Suspect Plant in North Korea

SEOUL (AP) — North Korea has sought to camouflage a building under construction near a mountainside nuclear complex, intelligence sources said Tuesday. One source said the concealed site could be a weapons-grade plutonium plant.

The Western and South Korean sources said that new U.S. satellite photographs show recent construction outside the Yongbyon nuclear plant.

South Korean and Western officials believe the hard-line Communist regime is trying to conceal an atomic bomb program at Yongbyon, despite denials by North Korean leaders and a partial opening this year to international inspectors.

## House Team Warns Chinese on Rights

By Lena H. Sun  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The first U.S. congressional delegation to visit China since Bill Clinton was elected president has called for more dialogue between Washington and Beijing, but warned Chinese leaders that they must improve their human-rights record to maintain favorable trade status with the United States.

Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, said that she and two other committee Democrats supported a resumption of high-level U.S. military exchanges with China. The ban on military exchanges is one of the few remaining sanctions of those imposed in 1989, after the army cracked down on pro-democracy demonstrators.

At the same time, the delegation told the Chinese Communist Party chief, Jiang Zemin, and other Chinese leaders that a new American president and a new Congress will mean a change in U.S. policy.

"There's no longer President Bush standing there with his veto shield to stop anything coming their way," she said, referring to the annual congressional vote on most-favored-nation status. Many members of Congress support linking China's status with human-rights conditions, something China has said it would not accept.

China wants to see "more mutual trust and fewer problems, more cooperation and no confrontation" with the United States, the official Xinhua news agency quoted Mr. Jiang as telling Representative Schroeder and two other Democratic representatives, Frank McCloskey of Indiana and Solomon Ortiz of Texas.



CAPITAL FORMATION — A man pawing a piece of silver Tuesday in Beijing at the city's first pawn shop in over 40 years.

The delegation urged the immediate release of prisoners charged with nonviolent crimes and an amnesty for political prisoners. But Chinese officials gave no sign that they would take any significant measures, Mr. McCloskey said.

This visit and one that started on Tuesday — by a delegation headed by Senator David L. Boren, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, and Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee — came at a time when Chinese officials appear to be even less responsive than usual in talking with U.S. counterparts about human rights.

This is an apparent reaction to Bush's recent decision to sell F-16 fighter jets to Taiwan. The Chinese expressed their displeasure over the F-16 sale to Representative Schroeder's delegation, but made no threats, she said.

■ Beijing Protests Hills Trip  
China has accused the United States of violating a pledge not to send high-level officials to Taiwan by dispatching Carla Hills, the U.S. trade representative, on a visit, Reuters reported from Beijing.

Mrs. Hills arrived in Taipei on Monday, the first cabinet-level official to go there since Washington switched diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing in 1979. China's Xinhua news agency, in a report from Washington, said the United States had again broken its word to Beijing by approving her trip.

"This obviously is in violation of the U.S. government commitment banning ranking officials from visiting Taiwan, part of the People's Republic of China," Xinhua said.

## Cambodia Says UN Move Is Too Weak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHNOM PENH — The Cambodian government said Tuesday that an oil embargo against the Khmer Rouge imposed by the United Nations Security Council did not go far enough and warned of an offensive by the guerrillas that could plunge the country into civil war again.

And in Bangkok, Thai sources said the Khmer Rouge guerrillas had prepared for the UN sanctions by stockpiling hundreds of tons of rice and other food and offering new incentives to businessmen.

The Security Council on Monday passed a resolution banning oil imports and lumber exports from guerrilla zones to try to get them to rejoin the Cambodian peace process, which is being supervised by a huge international operation.

The resolution, adopted Monday by the Security Council with only China abstaining, also threatens to freeze Khmer Rouge assets held abroad and embargo exploitation of Cambodia's gems and minerals from Khmer Rouge areas. The guerrilla group makes tens of millions of dollars a year trading from its zones bordering Thailand.

It also said the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia should

continue preparing for free and fair elections throughout Cambodia before May 1993 — with or without the Khmer Rouge participation.

Uch Kim An, a senior government adviser and deputy minister, said "these kind of soft sanctions are quite welcome, but of course we would like to see sanctions commensurate to the extent of the Khmer Rouge violations" of the peace treaty ending the civil war.

"For the immediate future there might not be any effect on the Khmer Rouge because already they have accumulated supplies to be used for many more years," he said.

"They have been preparing for war for a long time."

He said the faction was assembling guerrillas in the disputed central province of Kompong Thom in preparation for trying to take control of the provincial capital.

"The Khmer Rouge don't care about the Paris agreement," he said. "This is a very strategic area. If they can occupy Kompong Thom, that would give them the strategic advantage and they can launch an offensive to take over all of Cambodia."

In Bangkok, a Thai Army officer said that in the past two weeks, in anticipation of sanctions, the guerrillas had stocked hundreds of tons of rice and other food at their headquarters in Pailin, opposite Thailand's Chantaburi Province.

The manager of a gem-mining company working around Pailin said in a telephone interview that Thai Army officers had said they should prepare for a mock repatriation of their equipment if sanctions were imposed. The equipment would then be allowed to be smuggled back at a later date, he quoted the officers as saying.

That cooperation is crucial to the success of sanctions against the Khmer Rouge and this is difficult to achieve while powerful elements of the Thai military and businessmen are benefiting from trade with the guerrillas.

The Thai government, meanwhile, barred scheduled UN flights from Cambodia on Tuesday.

A political analyst with the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia said he suspected Thailand was responding to the sanctions decision.

Eric Falt, spokesman for the UN peacekeeping operation in Cambodia, said the ban was a Thai decision that reversed an earlier approval of a list of flights from Cambodia. (AP, Reuters)

## Hindus to Build Temple Despite India Court Ruling

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — In what threatens to catapult India's government into its gravest political crisis in 18 months, Hindu fundamentalists said Tuesday that they would disobey a supreme court injunction and begin building a Hindu temple on a spot now occupied by a 16th century mosque.

A similar, although unsuccessful, effort in 1990 led to several deaths and the fall of the central government.

For months, Hindu fundamentalists have been threatening to begin work on a temple in the northern town of Ayodhya. They now say they will begin construction Sunday.

Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao has encouraged negotiations between Hindu and Muslim leaders. Those talks, which took place only fitfully over the last 90 days, collapsed earlier this month.

## ARMS: Unease in Asia Over Growing Chinese Power

(Continued from page 1)

power of its armed forces so that they can be rapidly deployed anywhere in the East Asian region.

Southeast Asian countries are particularly concerned at the buildup of Chinese forces in, or close to, the South China Sea, apparently in readiness to back Beijing's claims to the disputed Spratly Islands and surrounding seabed that may contain extensive oil and gas deposits.

The islands, far closer to Southeast Asia than to mainland China, are claimed in whole or part by China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei. All the claimants, except Brunei, have put troops on the islands they control.

Analysts said that China would soon base 24 Su-27 jet fighters, bought recently from Russia, on Hainan Island in the South China Sea, which has become an important naval base.

They said that deployment of new midair refueling tankers from Zhanjiang in southern China would enable the Su-27s and other Chinese combat aircraft to support any naval and amphibious operations in the Spratlys.

David Cunha, a fellow of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, said that Beijing had concluded an agreement with Moscow earlier this year for 70 more Su-27s and 50 MiG-31 high-altitude interceptors.

He said Beijing had also expressed interest in acquiring Kilo-class submarines from Russia as well as

Tu-26 backfire bombers for long-range maritime strike operations, as an alternative to use of aircraft carriers.

If China goes ahead with these purchases, Mr. da Cunha said, "it could well lead to a noticeable tilt in the East Asian military balance in favor of the Chinese" that would prompt other Asian countries to intensify arms purchases.

David Shambaugh, senior lecturer in Chinese politics at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, said China's assurances to its Asian neighbors that it was not seeking regional dominance were not "matched by its order-of-battle and military doctrine for fighting low-intensity conflicts, nor by its aggressive stances" in the area.

In February, China proclaimed the Spratlys as Chinese territory and reserved the right to use military force to protect its claim.

Speaking at a meeting of the Foreign Correspondents' Association in Singapore, Mr. Yeo said that as a result of China's "assertiveness" over the Spratlys, Southeast Asian nations had become doubtful about Beijing's willingness to "abide by internationally acceptable codes of conduct."

Ngib Resak, the Malaysian defense minister, said recently that in the short term China was concentrating on its economic growth. But he cautioned that the Chinese might only be buying time and that "once they get very strong economically, then they will be a force to be reckoned with."

## Thin, Flat And Elegant: The IHT Personalized Pocket Diary Puts 1993 Right Into Your Pocket.

Year after year — even at a period when diaries abound — the International Herald Tribune flat, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season.

Ingenuously designed to be thinner-than-thin, it still brings you everything... including a built-in note pad with always-available "journal paper". Plus there are conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, a wine vintage chart, and many other useful facts. All in this incredibly flat little book that slips easily into a pocket.

The perfect gift for almost anyone... including yourself.

— Please allow three weeks for delivery.

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**  
Karna Diet, Special Projects Division,  
181 Ave. Ch.-de-Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France,  
or fax to: (33-1) 46 57 06 51

Payment by credit card only. All major cards accepted.  
(Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs. We request that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please send me: 1993 IHT Pocket Diaries.  
Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe.

1 - 4 diaries 180 F.F. (U.S.\$33) each  
2 - 9 diaries 170 F.F. (U.S.\$31) each  
3 - 19 diaries 145 F.F. (U.S.\$26) each

INITIALS (no charge)  
NAME (no charge)  
 Additional postage outside Europe 35 F.F. (U.S.\$6.30)

Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: 85 F.F. (U.S.\$16)

Please charge to my credit card:  
 Amex  Visa  Amc  Mastercard  Discover

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Exp. date: \_\_\_\_\_ 2-12-92  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City and State: \_\_\_\_\_  
Country: \_\_\_\_\_

• Rich black leather.  
• Gold metal corners.  
• Measures 3 x 13 cm (1 1/4 x 5 in.).  
• Quantity discounts are available.  
• Plenty of space for appointments.  
• Week-at-a-glance format.

• Personalized with gold initials (up to 3 at no extra cost).

• Includes a removable address book. No need to re-write your most important phone numbers — the address book will fit right into next year's diary.

Newspaper sheets fit on the back of the diary — a simple pull removes top sheet. Right sheets included.

## BOOM: A 'Greater China' Is Emerging in a Regional Network of Trade and Investment

(Continued from page 1)

vibrant, closely integrated economy over the next 20 to 30 years, and it means there will be more of a balance in Asia economically," said Koh Boon Hwee, executive chairman of Wuchuan Holdings Ltd., a Singapore-based conglomerate that is investing in a paint factory near Shanghai, among other things.

Nicholas Kwan, senior economist for the Asia-Pacific region at Merrill Lynch & Co., agreed. "It means that in Asia, aside from the Japanese, the dominant economic force will be the Chinese."

And this, some say, provides an opening for U.S. economic power to reassert itself in Asia.

"If you ask Chinese, they generally say, 'We like to do business with Americans more than Japanese,'" said Lawrence Shao-Liang Lin, a Taipei lawyer. "There's this 'common enemy' strategy. It's very implicit; you don't talk about it, but it's one of the undertones."

The power of the emerging Greater China should not be exaggerated. Chinese businesses tend to be modest-size enterprises, controlled by family patriarchs and mostly engaged in light manufacturing, retailing, shipping and other services. They tend to leap at quick profit opportunities rather than develop long-term strategic plans. In general, Japanese and U.S. high-tech companies seem to

have little to fear from them, at least for now.

The new dynamics are perhaps best illustrated in the burgeoning relationship between Taiwan, Hong Kong and China's southern coastal provinces of Guangdong and Fujian. Economically, it is the world's fastest-growing region.

Despite continuing political tensions, economic links have mushroomed, with three-way trade exceeding \$80 billion in 1991 and cross-border investments totaling \$36.4 billion over the past dozen years.

Hong Kong entrepreneurs have invested so much just over the border in booming Guangdong — more than \$20 billion worth of hotels, apartments and factories making everything from toys to clothing to electronic goods — that five of every six employees of Hong Kong manufacturing companies are now mainland Chinese living in Guangdong.

Moreover, the Greater China web spreads well beyond the southeastern Chinese provinces and neighboring islands, extending north to Shanghai and, increasingly, to the interior.

Taken together, the combined gross domestic product of China, Taiwan and Hong Kong totaled about \$626 billion in 1991, which would constitute the world's sev-

enth-largest economy. And that sum doesn't count the output of the companies controlled by overseas Chinese elsewhere in Asia, which would add more than \$100 billion on top of that, according to one academic estimate.

There are about 55 million Chinese separated from the mainland by migrations, war, famine and revolution. Many retain a strong sense of their heritage and of ties to their ancestral villages.

They play central roles in the dynamic economies of Southeast Asia. In Thailand, where ethnic Chinese account for 10 percent of the population, nine of the 10 largest business groups are Chinese-owned; in Indonesia, where the population is 4 percent Chinese, all of the 10 largest are Chinese-owned. In Malaysia, about 30 percent of the population is Chinese, and their control over local business is so great that the government has mandated affirmative action programs for the majority Malays.

Now that Beijing is opening its territory to private investment, these Chinese capitalists are taking on their most important role yet.

Their business operations on the mainland far exceed those of the Japanese and other foreign companies, accounting for about 80 percent of the foreign investment in China. They are acting mainly for

their own profit, but at least some of their motivation derives from the desire to receive a hero's welcome in the towns from which they or their forebears emigrated.

"About a year ago, I was greeted by several hundred schoolchildren, a parade, firecrackers. It was like a royal visit," said Victor Fung, a Hong Kong executive whose family donated three schools to its ancestral village in southern China and is investing in some of the local businesses. "It was quite an emotional experience. You can multiply this story 10,000 times."

Taiwan companies, which began investing on the mainland in the late 1980s, are starting to do so in a big way despite legal requirements for much commerce to be conducted via third parties in Hong Kong. Taiwan companies are pouring as much as \$2.5 billion into the mainland this year, up from about \$1.4 billion in 1991.

However rapidly China grows, the role of the overseas Chinese seems almost certain to remain vital for a long while. Knowing the Chinese art of using *guanxi* — personal connections — is essential for succeeding at business on the mainland, because government officials interpret roles as they see fit.

Lena Sun contributed to this report from Beijing.

University Degree  
Bachelors - Masters - Doctorate  
For Work, Life and Academic Experiences - Use Classroom Experience to Your Advantage  
(310) 471-0306  
(310) 471-6456  
Call or write for information or free detailed resume for Free Evaluation  
Pacific Western University  
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Dept. 23  
Los Angeles, CA 90049

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

**Teongas Says He Mishandled Health Issue**

BOSTON — Confirming that he is facing a new battle with cancer, the former Massachusetts senator, Paul E. Tsongas, has conceded that his presidential campaign had mishandled questions on his health, and he called on President-elect Bill Clinton to set up a commission to determine what medical information candidates must disclose.

Although some reporters knew he suffered a recurrence of cancer in 1987, less than a year after he had undergone a bone marrow transplant, his campaign should have made the point clear, Mr. Tsongas said. Instead, during his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination earlier this year, Mr. Tsongas said that he had conquered cancer and that his doctors described him as "cancer free," suggesting the transplant had been a success.

"We certainly have paid a price for that," Mr. Tsongas said Monday. (NYT)

**Senate Panel Begins Its Probe of Packwood**

WASHINGTON — The Senate Select Committee on Ethics announced Tuesday that it had begun a preliminary inquiry into sexual harassment allegations against Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon.

The panel said that its staff had been instructed to gather information for presentation to the full committee. The committee chairman, Terry Sanford, Democrat of North Carolina, who was defeated for re-election, said he instructed the staff to begin gathering information as quickly as possible.

The committee sent a letter to Mr. Packwood inviting his response to allegations made by the Women's Equal Rights Legal Defense and Education Fund.

The announcement also said the panel had not yet determined whether there was adequate evidence to warrant an inquiry into allegations of improper sexual conduct by Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii. Mr. Inouye's hair stylist has accused the senator of having sexually assaulted her 17 years ago, and a Hawaii state legislator has said she has additional names of women who allege improper sexual behavior by him. (AP)

**A Cabinet Post for Hillary Clinton Is Illegal**

WASHINGTON — There has been persistent speculation that Hillary Rodham Clinton may get a cabinet, subcommittee or other high position in the Clinton administration.

Many argue she has the qualifications. But there is a problem. Federal law prohibits President-elect Bill Clinton from appointing his wife or any other family member to any executive branch job.

The Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967 is also called the Robert F. Kennedy law because it was passed in response to President John F. Kennedy's appointment of his brother as attorney general. Using very broad language the 1967 law says that "a public official may not appoint, employ, promote, (or) advance" a relative in an agency "in which he is serving or over which he exercises jurisdiction or control."

A "relative" under this law includes not only immediate family but aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, nephews, in-laws, stepbrothers, half brothers and half sisters.

The purpose of the law is "to prevent a public official from appointing a relative to a position in the agency in which the public official serves or over which he exercises supervision."

The law applies to all agencies in the executive, legislative and judicial branches and specifically covers the president and vice president.

"The prohibition appears to extend throughout the executive branch," said Richard McGowan, spokesman for the Office of Personnel Management, not just to the senior-most positions. The law "would appear to rule out boards and commissions and virtually everything else," he said.

"We have never been asked for a written opinion on the subject," Mr. McGowan said. But he added, "We were asked about this during the Carter and Bush administrations regarding Rosalynn Carter and Marilyn Quayle serving on commissions, and the response was that it couldn't be done." (WP)

**Quote/Unquote**

Barbara Bush, answering reporters' questions about Hillary Clinton: "I wanted to talk to you about that. She was wonderful, really nice, and I hope you all treat her like you treated me. Wait until she makes her mistakes; you waited until I made mine. I mean, give her a break."

**Away From Politics**

- Two U.S. Air Force C-141B cargo jets collided during a nighttime refueling mission and crashed in northern Montana near the Canadian border, apparently killing all 13 people on board the planes. In western Texas, an air force B-1B bomber crashed during a training flight, and rescuers were searching for its four crew members.
- Only about 3 percent of the federal employees who have been offered no-cash, early-retirement packages this year, allowing them to draw immediate pensions, have accepted the deals. Employees are eligible if they are age 50 with 20 years of service or any age with 25 years of service.
- The Supreme Court overturned a convicted killer's death sentence, ruling that his sentencing trial in Arizona was tainted when the judge gave weight to vague claims that his crime was "especially heinous." The justices, by an 8-to-1 vote, said officials must give the inmate, Willie Lee Richmond, a new sentencing trial or reduce his sentence.
- Stagnating family income, not just rising tuition costs, has made the cost of higher education more difficult today than at any other time in the past two decades, Neil L. Rudenstine, the president of Harvard University, said in a speech at the National Press Club in Washington. From 1980 to 1991, college tuition rose by 135 percent, while family income rose by 67 percent.
- Several million college students would get a reduced rate on their college loans if they made monthly payments on time under a new program announced by the Student Loan Marketing Association. Prompt payments on a \$20,000 loan would result in a saving of about \$985. On a \$5,000 loan it would be about \$250.
- Unusually low temperatures, in the 40s Fahrenheit (4 to 10 degrees centigrade), and low winds were forecast in Cape Canaveral, Florida, and could delay liftoff of the space shuttle Discovery. Officials said such a combination could cause ice to form on the fuel tank.
- An 18-year-old woman was sentenced in Mineola, New York, to 5 to 15 years in prison for shooting the wife of a man who had been her lover. The woman, Amy Fisher, had pleaded guilty to assault in the shooting of Mary Jo Buttafuoco, 37, who was left partially paralyzed. (AP, WP, NYT, AFP)

**NORTH AMERICAN REAL ESTATE**

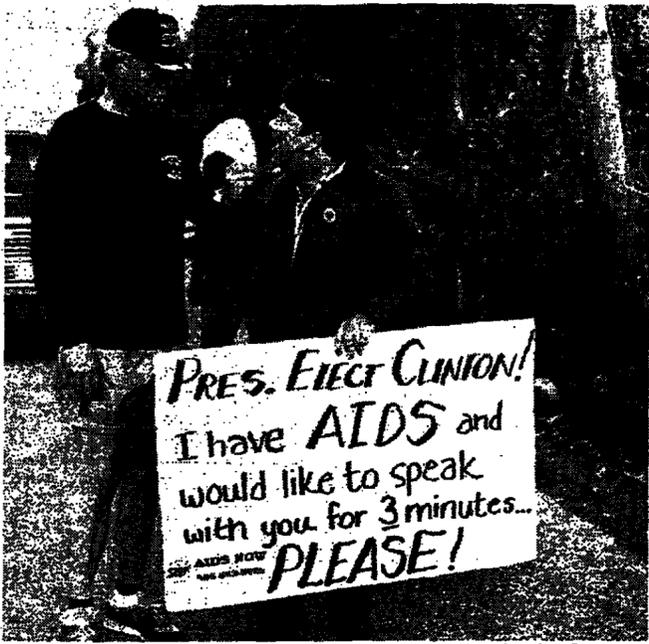
**EAST 50's — New York City's RUE DE LA PAIX**

- Three contiguous buildings for sale
- Price still negotiable
- To be delivered vacant

Magnificent site for hotel, office building or suburban residential/diplomatic complex or unique department store complex.

ELINOR BRISBANE PHILBIN REALTY, INC.  
 For details: Phone: +1-212-371-4631 Fax: +1-212-365-3278 USA  
 please call or FAX

**Herald Tribune**  
 LIVING IN THE U.S.?  
 NOW PRINTED IN  
 NEW YORK  
 FOR SAME DAY  
 DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES  
 TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL  
 1-800-882-2884  
 (IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)



Bill Clinton stopping to talk with an AIDS sufferer during a morning jog in Summerland, California.

**Clinton's High-Speed Vacation**

By Michael Kelly  
 New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — What is it with presidents these days?

The first to fall to whatever afflictions they are George Bush. He seemed, at first, an exceptional man in his habits of relaxation. He liked to fish a little, or play horseshoes or golf, or jog, or go out for Chinese food, or mess around in his boat.

Soon, though, it became clear that the president was a bit unusual. He liked to do all these things at the same time. It was said, wonderingly, that he was the most frenetic president the nation had ever seen.

But Bill Clinton may end up making George Bush look like a shut-in.

Last weekend, Mr. Clinton was here to rest and relax after grueling year of 16-hour workdays.

Here is what he did:

Day 1. Flew to Los Angeles. Stopped to shake hands at the airport. Visited Ronald Reagan for an hour. Posed for photographs. Stopped to talk to reporters. Spent two hours shaking hands, signing autographs and otherwise working through a crowd of 30,000 in a suburban shopping mall. Did a little shopping and tossed a football around in the mall. Drove to Summerland, next to Santa Barbara, to stay with his friends Barry Thomas and Linda Bloodworth-Thomas at an ocean-side estate.

Day 2. Took his daughter, Chelsea, horseback riding. Ran on the beach. Played volleyball. Posed for snapshots. Shook hands. Signed autographs. Put on a tuxedo, flew to Pasadena with his begowned wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, to attend a starry (Robert Wagner, Jill St. John, Dionne Warwick, John Ritter) black-tie birthday party for Mr. Thomas. Partied until early in the morning ("I think he was the last to leave," said Mr. Clinton's mother, Virginia Kelley, who was also a guest). Ordered pizza from room service at 3 A.M.

Day 3. Awoke at 9 A.M. Ate brunch with friends in the hotel restaurant. At 11:25 A.M. shook hands and signed autographs. Drove back to Summerland, where he played host at an afternoon barbecue at the Thomas place for 80 friends from Arkansas who had dropped by in four chartered buses. At 7:30 P.M. went with his family and the Thomasons to the Nugget Bar & Grill, hired by reports that the owner, Doug Taylor, had a saxophone for him to play. Ate a hamburger and drank a Mooshead draft beer. Shook hands of several dozen people.

Day 4. Went for an early morning jog, ducking briefly into the Pacific Grill ("Home of the World-Famous Buffalo Bill Burgers," according to its sign). Stopped on the way back to autograph a sign hanging on the wall of an estate next to the Thomasons'. Left home 45 minutes later to play a round of golf at the Sandpiper Course. Shook hands. Signed autographs. Drove to the Santa Barbara airport. Shook hands. Flew to Little Rock.

And this was a vacation.

**Christmas Target Discussed For Some Cabinet Positions**

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Bill Clinton hopes to have a "fair amount" of his cabinet positions filled by Christmas, an aide said Tuesday as the president-elect resumed work on building an administration.

Mr. Clinton, who campaigned on promises to improve the nation's economic ills, will also spend time on foreign affairs this week, speaking to Latin American leaders Tuesday and Caribbean leaders Wednesday.

But Mr. Clinton is being careful not to undermine President George Bush's efforts abroad, according to the press spokesman, George Stephanopoulos. He said Mr. Clinton generally supported the Bush administration's offer to send troops to Somalia.

"We want to make sure there is no mistake around the world who is in charge," the spokesman said. "That is President Bush."

The first cabinet members could be announced by Mr. Clinton next week, Mr. Stephanopoulos said. "Hopefully, we'll have a fair amount of the cabinet positions done by Christmas," he said.

He said the transition team was encouraged by figures Tuesday showing that the Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose by 0.4 percent. "But as you know," he said, "we just can't tell yet whether we'll have sustained growth."

**Dinner with a View**

<b>AMSTERDAM</b>	<b>PARIS 15th</b>
<b>HAËSE CLAES</b> Real Dutch Cooking. Open from lunch until midnight. Spacious 275. Tel: 624 99 98. Reservations recommended. All major credit cards.	<b>LE TOIT DE PARIS</b> Dance Parties every Saturday night starting at 8 p.m. with gastro-nomique buffet and live music at Le Toit de Paris on the 10th floor of the hotel featuring a splendid view of the city and the Eiffel Tower. FF 330 incl. buffet and dining. Paris Hilton 18, av. Suffren, Tu. 42.73.92.00.
<b>PARIS 1st</b>	<b>PARIS 17th</b>
<b>CARR'S</b> French and high cooking. Brunch Saturday and Sunday 65 FF, drinks not included. 1, rue de Mont Thoron. Tel. 42.60.026.	<b>AL GOLDENBERG</b> Multi-cuisine - Pastries - Cream cheese bagel and hot homemade - Cheese cake & all the treat, Jewish spec. 69 Av. de Wagram. Tel. 42.27.24.75. Every day up to midnight.
<b>PARIS 6th</b>	<b>ROME</b>
<b>LA COLOMBE</b> 13th century house. Classical music, its barrel-vault and its doves. RENATA would be happy to welcome you 4, rue de la Colombe St de la Cité. Tel. 46.33.37.06 Closed Sunday.	<b>DA MEO PATACCA</b> Traditional Best Italian for hot food, music & folklore. 00153 Rome, Piazza de Mercanti 30. Tel. 06-5816198, 5821913. Fax 582552.
<b>PARIS 8th</b>	<b>THE HAGUE</b>
<b>LA BOUTELLE D'OR</b> The building dates since 1637's fantastic view on Notre Dame, nice room "View Paris", superb shaded terrace, "cuisine imaginative". In addition up all these points from Chef's suggestion you can have a menu for only FF135, 9 quai Montebello, Paris, 75005. Tel. 43.54.52.58. Open every day.	<b>LE RESTAURANT</b> In the picturesque heart of The Hague. Sublime cooking in most splendid surroundings. HOTEL DES INDES, Lange Voorhout 54 Tel. 070-382932.
<b>PARIS 6th</b>	<b>RESTAURANT ELYSE</b> Winner of The Hague & La Carte 92. French cooking. Scenic view of all 70, view and served within 45 min. HOTEL SORTEL, Kon. J. J. Koning 25. Tel. 070-381 4901.
<b>YUGARAJ</b> Hailed as the best Indian restaurant in France by the leading guides (Le Guide Michelin, 14, rue Dauphine, 15 43.26.44.91).	<b>RESTAURANT KANDINSKY</b> French left kitchen. Fine specialties. Noni-salted one of Holland's best. Spectacular view. KURHAUS HOTEL, Govers Deynootplein 30. Tel. 070-3820052.
<b>PARIS 7th</b>	<b>RESTAURANT LA COGNE</b> Sociable restaurant with a refined creative kitchen. Winner of the Dutch Presidential Cooking Contest 1991. PICHONADE HOTEL, van Stolkweg 1. Tel. 070-3825161.
<b>THOUMBLEIX</b> Specialties of the South-West. Confit de canard & canard au cassis de canard. Air conditioned. Open everyday. 79 rue St-Dominique, Tel. (1) 47 05 49 75. Near Invalides Terminal.	<b>VIENNA</b>
	<b>KERVANSARAY</b> Turkish & left specialties, tobacco bar, best medieval restaurant, 1st floor, Hofburg 9. Tel. 512890. Air conditioned. 80 m. Open: Noon-3 p.m. & 6 p.m.-1 a.m., except Sunday. Open holidays.

**Silently Seeking a Cabinet Post For Hopefuls and Clinton, Mum's the Word**

By Richard L. Berke  
 New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Beyond the talents required for high government employment, the people who want to work for Bill Clinton need a particularly rare skill: the ability to broadcast their interest without making noise.

The president-elect and his aides have put out the word that those who are too open in campaigning for posts in the new administration will be disappointed.

That explains why some leading Democratic politicians are fighting their natural talkative impulses and slipping in and out of Little Rock, Arkansas, without so much as a picture-taking session.

Even the people conducting background checks have been made to sign confidentiality pledges.

"The less said the better," said George Stephanopoulos, Mr. Clinton's spokesman. "We're trying to preserve people's privacy and the governor's flexibility."

The speculation will probably be heightened next week, as Mr. Clinton plans to return to Washington on Monday and Tuesday to meet with newly elected members of Congress, among others, his aides said.

The only way anyone knew that former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona was meeting with Mr. Clinton last week was that he was spotted going through the lobby of the Capital Hotel in Little Rock.

He agreed to have dinner with a group of reporters, and was as voluble as always, until the conversation turned to things like the cabinet — the Interior Department or chief of staff to be exact.

Suddenly, Mr. Babbitt was speechless. Pressed for details, he said only: "We had a good talk. We talked about an hour. Beyond that, I'm as mum as the rest of them."

Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas fed speculation about his prospects for Treasury secretary when he slipped in and out of Little Rock last week without saying a word to reporters, or, apparently, even to his press secretary.

"I've heard zip," said Jack R. DeVore Jr., Mr. Bentsen's spokesman. "First time in 21 years."

"The worst thing for anyone at this stage would be to talk too much to the press," Mr. DeVore said. "There are jerks who make careers, or at least enhance their careers, by getting a drumbeat in the press going that they're up for a job. Then they hold a press confer-

THE CLASSIC

*la collection*  
**Van Cleef & Arpels**

PARIS, GENEVE, BRUXELLES, CANNES, MONTE CARLO, MILANO, ROMA, BEVERLY HILLS, HONOLULU, NEW YORK, PALM BEACH, OSAKA, TOKYO, HONG KONG, SEOUL, SINGAPORE

We are the world's leading source of analysis and advice for international business.

Any questions?

We cover 192 countries and a full range of management and industry topics. For a free catalogue call 071 493 6711.

The Economist Intelligence Unit  
 40 Duke Street  
 London, W1A 1DW  
 Fax 071 491 2107

The Economist Intelligence Unit  
 Incorporating  
 BUSINESS INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

**Do It Right in Somalia**

George Bush is right to offer as many as 20,000 U.S. troops to a United Nations rescue operation in Somalia. The realities there are ghastly, and the choices limited. Famine and a chaotic clan war have put an entire people in peril. It is intolerable and unthinkable to remain aloof while teenage hoodlums impede the delivery of emergency food and medicines.

A thousand or more people are dying every day, and up to 2 million more lives are at risk. As Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali soberly informed the United Nations on Monday, there is no alternative to the threat or use of force if food is to reach those trapped in a chaotic clan war.

Yet there is also a need to do it right. Somalia is not the only humanitarian crisis; think of Bosnia or Liberia or Sudan. The danger is that a well-intended but ill-planned operation in Somalia could fix the wrong kind of precedent or, even worse, backfire.

A very big operation has been sprung on Americans during a distracting holiday, without a clear statement of short- and long-term goals. It is happening without adequate consultation with Congress or President-elect Bill Clinton.

Fortunately, President Bush still has time to repair these deficiencies, thereby doing right for posterity as well as for Somalia. Specifically, he can:

**Define a principle for humanitarian intervention.** Military intervention is justifiable in Somalia not simply because civil order has collapsed or because force is more likely to succeed against Somalia's youthful looters than against, say, Serbian-trained irregulars in Bosnia. Rather, collective use of force is needed because famine threatens an entire population, all other peacekeeping efforts have failed, and a rapid response is imperative.

**Set a timetable.** The way to avoid a dreary quagmire is to fix a deadline for renewal of troop authorizations that are written into any Security Council resolution. This accords with the secretary-general's own preference for a brief intervention followed by conventional peacekeeping operations.

**Sign up more allies.** It is said that Canada

and Pakistan have already agreed to join a UN-sanctioned rescue under U.S. command. The Europeans and other African states should be enlisted as well. Given Somalia's bitter colonial legacy, an intervention dominated by Americans would carry huge political risks, and meager rewards.

**Give the United Nations a bigger military role.** Ideally, Somalia could be the testing ground for a genuine multinational operation under UN command. No doubt Mr. Bush has judged it easier to get broad support at home by insisting on U.S. command in the field. That seems shortsighted. If Americans don't want to be the global cop, they will someday have to give the United Nations greater military authority.

Mr. Butros Ghali is reconciled to a reasonable second-best solution: permit U.S. command, but require more accountability to the Security Council.

**Don't ignore Congress.** Getting a nod from leaders in Congress, as Mr. Bush has, is no substitute for getting a mandate. The president who sought legislative support for Desert Storm now has a chance to do the same for rescue in Somalia.

**Define the goals, now.** The obvious and urgent short-term goal is humanitarian — to get food and medical supplies to those who need it. This leads inescapably to a wider goal of disarming the warring factions so that, even after foreign forces depart, food can be distributed. The best approach would be to buy the arms. Mr. Butros Ghali has called for forcible disarmament if necessary — a step that would require hard thought by American leaders.

The long-term goal is for the United Nations to help Somalia build a new society. If other countries believe that such a purpose is neither feasible nor desirable, better to air the arguments now rather than incur reproaches later.

President Bush has an opportunity, in his waning days in office, to sort out the anguishing dilemmas posed by an unruly world and define America's role therein. That would reward something positive from the tragedy of Somalia.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

**Twin Troubles in the Gulf**

Saddam Hussein's Iraq has made another effort to get out from under its arms control obligations to the United Nations. It wants the international blockade to be ended without having to accept the reporting and monitoring provisions that the international coalition set as its price for a Gulf War cease-fire. Fortunately, the Security Council rejected the Iraqi attempt to open up negotiations on this issue, the blockade, whose terms the council had already established.

The blockade will continue. It is ominous and implies on the comfort and even the health of the Iraqi people, but that is because Saddam Hussein wants to snuff it so. He could gain immediate relief for his subjects by taking up a United Nations procedure allowing oil to be sold to finance civilian imports. But he refuses, pronouncing the reporting and monitoring conditions offensive. In fact, those conditions are an essential guarantee that Iraq will not threaten its neighbors soon again.

In his pitch at the United Nations, Tariq Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister, made shrewd reference to the growing assertiveness of Iran, which Iraq punished but did not vanquish in their 1980-1988 war. His purpose in playing the "Iran card" was to induce an increasingly apprehensive West

to let Baghdad rebuild its strength as a Gulf counterweight to the Tehran regime. Can Saddam Hussein still think that the West can be maneuvered into rendering some form of support for his rule? This is the path that the Reagan and Bush administrations followed until the very eve of his aggression against Kuwait. Nothing could be more politically poisonous or strategically foolish.

Undeniably, however, this stance calls the West to the shifting strategic problem of tending to a disorderly region whose immense oil reserves make preserving its stability a vital Western interest. The Bush administration responded tentatively to one crisis, but it failed to shape a future policy that would either bring together (in an unlikely prospect), balance off (a very tough job) or otherwise leash Iraqi power and Iranian power.

That leaves Washington with two broad requirements. One is to stay engaged, with other countries, to hold the Gulf steady. The other is to restrain Gulf arms. This goes beyond UN policing measures in Iraq and international controls on rearming Iran. It also means sensible restraints on the arms that Western countries sell to friendly Saudi Arabia, whose huge postwar purchases also contribute to tension in the Gulf.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

**Storm Alert From Haiti**

On Haiti's beaches, hundreds of small boats are under construction, preparing to sail in mid-January toward Florida. These boats represent a disaster in the making. To avert it, President-elect Bill Clinton is going to have to speak to the subject of Haiti well before inauguration day. Otherwise he risks having the early days of his administration distracted by a flotilla of boats setting out on the unfounded hope that somehow the arrival of a new president changes American immigration law.

Few of those boats will be equipped for a voyage of some 800 kilometers across open sea. To forestall another great wave of attempted emigration, ending in bitter disappointment for most and death by drowning for some, Mr. Clinton needs to convince Haitians that life is going to get better in their own country. For the small numbers who are eligible to enter the United States — those who are in danger of political persecution — the screening process needs to be carried out not at Guantanamo or on U.S. Coast Guard ships but in Haiti itself, at the same ports where those people are now preparing to embark.

For the large majority who remain, two immediate steps are necessary. An increase in humanitarian aid, meaning food and medicine, is urgently needed to combat the widespread hunger. And it is essential to drop the embargo, which by this time is benefiting no one but the smugglers — who, incidentally, are frequently the same soldiers the embargo was intended to punish.

The next requirement is to establish a legitimate government. Haiti is in a state of anarchy, the elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was thrown out of the country a year ago by a military mutiny. He remains popular with the poor, but since he

used organized mobs to intimidate opponents when he was in power many Haitians, including soldiers, fear that their own lives would be at risk if he returned.

The solution probably lies in returning to the accord worked out last February. Under it Father Aristide would remain abroad for the present but be recognized as legal president by a government run by a prime minister chosen in consultation with him. While that accord collapsed last winter, it could be revived if Mr. Clinton supported it.

Haiti does not rank high among the world's geopolitical concerns, but the degree of its people's misery is a charge against its neighbors' consciences. The outgoing Bush administration and its successor have a responsibility to work together, subtly and visibly, to prevent another Haitian tragedy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

**Other Comment**

**A Warning on Kosovo**

A [Bosnia-like] assault is being prepared in Kosovo, a formerly autonomous Serbian province where the population is 90 percent Albanian Muslim. The many Albanians in responsible government positions have been replaced by Serbs. Kosovo cultural treasures have been seized and transported to Serbia. Figuratively speaking, the earth is being prepared for the scorching. So we applaud a proposal by President George Bush to France and Britain that an international civilian monitoring force be sent to Kosovo. If Serbia attempts military action against Kosovo despite this warning, Serbia loses, because it risks spreading itself too thin.

—Los Angeles Times

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen  
LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher  
JOHN VINCIGUERRA, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL A. BENTON, KATHERINE KNORR  
and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor  
ROBERT L. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • RICHARD H. MORRIS, Economic and Financial Editor  
RENÉ BONDI, Deputy Publisher • RICHARD H. MORRIS, Associate Publisher  
JUANITA CASPARI, Advertising Sales Director • ROBERT FAURE, Circulation Director, Europe  
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Circulation, 612832; Production, 630698.  
Director of Publication: Richard D. Simmons  
Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Hay Whitney  
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7888. Telex: R559228  
Mgr. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Krampehl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170  
Mgr. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 30 Lang Acre, London WC2, Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009  
Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 13, 1000 Frankfurt, Tel. (069) 726753. Telex: 416721  
Pres. U.S.: Michael Casey, 80 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 732-3880. Telex: 421725  
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732621/126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337  
© 1992, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0246-9032

**In Sarajevo Without Flak Jackets or Passage Out**

By A. M. Rosenthal

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — But if the water is cut for days and weeks, how do you get some to drink and wash? Does your wife have to go out and stand at a tap? For a moment I thought that the Bosnian official driving us through the streets while we crouched low behind the snipers had not heard. But he had. He replied in sentences with such long pauses between them that they seemed almost different conversations.

"No. She does not. She does not go out. She is dead. Fifty-seven days, killed by a shell. Over there. It is a war. It will end. Ten, fifteen years." Something has ended already, Sarajevo has died, twice. The shells of Bosnian-Serbian artillery, the endless pop-pop of snipers in the hills firing at human beings in the streets, has killed Sarajevo as a living city.

Ghosts are left — ghosts of closed shops, blasted office buildings, pocked homes, listless walkers, in shattered streets.

The idea of Sarajevo — that has died, too. Its death will bring years of war to what once was Yugoslavia, and most likely will spread wider and deeper in the Balkans.

The idea simply was that people of different religions and backgrounds swept up in the same space on earth by history, migration, war, conquest, whatever, could actually work out a common, human, unselfish thing that would permit them to forgo slaughtering each other and their nations.

The people of the city, those who could not break through the Serbian siege, are being suitably punished for ever cherishing

Sarajevo or the strange idea for which it stood and lived. Later — tomorrow, the next day, another column — there will be time enough to think through where justice lies in this death of the city and the rending of a whole nation — if it matters.

For Bosnia's Muslims, the truth is that the Serbs, maddened by dreams of control over the entire hodgepodge that was Yugoslavia, slaughtered the Muslims, burned them out, imprisoned them — all to erase in Bosnia any vestige of Muslim spontaneity or memory.

For the Serbs, in Bosnia and in Serbia, the truth was that it was their Bosnia as well as the Muslims', but no, the Muslims would not have it that way and so schemed to create an independent country that would subjugate Serbs to Muslim domination.

For this difference in vision more than 100,000 people have died, mostly Bosnian Muslims, and a million or more Bosnians, Serbs, Croats are living as refugees, or praying that they are lucky enough to become refugees. Scores of thousands of others are shivering in Serbian or Muslim prison camps, not believing that freedom is at hand but knowing that the cold death-bringing weather may come certainly in.

Some things are clear. The Bosnian Muslims are the greatest sufferers by far. But hundreds of thousands of Serbs have fled their Bosnian homes and also wander in bitter

search of home and bowl. It is man-made disaster. It is a war not of religion but of hatred, deliberately spread by the leaders of the nations of the old Yugoslavia.

Most of them — not including the president of Muslim Bosnia — were Communist Party hacks. They understood that hate and ethnic fear were as good as communism to keep them in office. They were the people who brought devastation to the parts of the old Yugoslavia as they helped Tito bring tyranny to the whole of it. If there is a hero among them, that fellow is hiding.

Should the West — meaning the United States — try to help effectively, which would mean military as well as humanitarian help? Or is it simply a reality that hatred and blood feud are not near running themselves out and that the best thing to do is provide food and medicine and then discreetly walk away?

But there will be another day and another column to talk about that. Right now, in decent respect for the people who survive in Sarajevo, it is more appropriate to talk about the condition of their lives.

The condition is fear. God knows how many shells and bullets crack into this city every day. And of course everybody lives in knowledge that only He knows which one of the shells and the bullets is spent for which person and when it will arrive in his or her face. Can the sniper really see you, even your face? The soldiers who fire the artillery shells may not see you but can they really see you or your car? And if they cannot see you or your car,

will you be killed by someone who does not even know that you are there? Bravado is not armor. President Alija Izetbegovic stands facing the National Library, showing the ruin to Elie Wiesel, who has come to witness. Somebody points out that they are all in clear view of the very gunners who blasted the library and suggests that maybe they ought to duck out. Everybody does.

Sarajevo fly starts long before arrival. We were able to fly into Sarajevo because Mr. Wiesel's voice, determination and reputation moved United Nations officials, Serbs and Bosnians to give permission.

They all said they would do their best to spread the word along the line of flight not to shoot at the UN plane. But of course it occurred to everybody to wonder whether the instructions got to every teacup irregular with a shoulder launcher and whether the notice would be a barrier to shooting or an attraction.

UN officers said they could not answer that question. But they did provide flak jackets and helmets. They told us not to move anywhere without them. They took us in armored cars from the airport to the city.

We saw along the way that the people of Sarajevo had neither flak jackets, helmets nor armored cars. Their leaders had not thought to provide them while they worked out Yugoslavia's destiny. Neither did the people have something even more important in Sarajevo, the one sure guarantee of continued life — passage out. *The New York Times.*

**In a Changed World, China Has to Get the Democratic Message**

By Andrew B. Brick

WASHINGTON — U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills arrived in Taipei on Monday; Commerce Secretary Barbara Franklin will visit Beijing before Christmas. Neither the timing nor the portfolios of these official emissaries is accidental. Their messages ought also to be unambiguous: Just as the business of the post-Cold War era is free, fair and mutually beneficial trade, so, too, must its political bedrock be democracy.

Only when these parallel tracks converge will genuine and enduring friendship between the United States and China be possible. Taiwan has long since got the message. If China hopes to qualify for full membership in the emerging community of democracies, it must make the necessary political accommodations.

China used to be able to present itself to the West as the nonthreatening viceroy of a Communist system. But that time is past. It is now the only mature, nuclear-armed totalitarian regime left in the world.

For most of the 1980s, China was militarily self-effacing, economically adventurous and relatively open to the outside world. It was not a friend of the Soviet Union. And so the United States overlooked — or lacked the clarity of purpose to confront — China's grimmer side, notably its military trade with piranha states and an abominable human rights record.

No more. The end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union have changed the world. The result is

that Chinese-American relations appear bound to become more realistic, and markedly healthier, than at any time in decades. Strategically, China is less important to the West than it was, leaving Washington free to hold Beijing responsible for its misdeeds. America is beginning to demand and secure hard-won concessions.

President George Bush's decision in August to sell F-16 fighter jets to Taiwan was not just electoral pork-barreling. It was also a useful exercise in Pacific geopolitics. Weapons sales to Taipei send a signal that the military balance across the Taiwan Strait and in Asia as a whole must not tip too much toward Beijing.

And human rights considerations have become more prominent in U.S.-Chinese relations. After years of neglect, Washington now seeks to persuade Beijing that people have the right to self-determination by their government, and that ultimately the rule of law must be the benchmark for the two countries as they move from relationship to friendship.

Mrs. Hill's arrival in Taipei is likewise long overdue. Politically isolated since the Carter administration abruptly ended formal diplomatic ties in 1979, Taiwan has had to establish unorthodox, arm's length relations with the United States and European and Asian countries. Only 29 states officially recognize Taiwan.

Still, despite repeated diplomatic setbacks this island controls \$86 billion in foreign currency reserves, commands a global economic presence far greater than its size and is rapidly becoming the first case of institutionalized democracy in Chinese history. Democratic change on Taiwan, no less than political repression on the mainland, has altered the arena in which American policy to-

ward China must operate. Taiwan is the model for all of China.

The engine of change is a commercially borderless and increasingly influential Greater China. It is an amalgam of economies that stretches from southern and coastal China, Taiwan and Hong Kong to diverse focal points of the Chinese diaspora around the Pacific Rim. Chinese businesses are now astonishingly free of control by political authorities.

The dispatch by Mr. Bush of senior officials to Taipei and Beijing should be instructive for President-elect Bill Clinton. The new deal with China may conceivably be closed on his watch. He would do well to keep straight the distinctive character of the commercial and political tracks, and to pursue them with separate but equal forcefulness.

As a country moves up the economic ladder, political freedoms do not always follow. The prosperous, the ambitious and the educated demand them. No such political regime has long co-existed with freewheeling entrepreneurialism. For the United States, therefore, seeding and cultivating the burgeoning Chinese marketplace is a win-win exercise. Not for the first time, the businessman promises to be the agent of America's national interest.

*The writer, senior analyst for Asian affairs at the Heritage Foundation, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.*



**Schools in Japan, China, Taiwan Have Lessons to Teach America**

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — Huge, rich and accustomed to thinking of itself as uniquely successful, the United States has never been good at learning from other countries. This can be a costly blind spot. Answers to many of the woes Americans are struggling to correct in their educational system, argues Harold Stevenson, are evident in Asian classrooms.

Mr. Stevenson, professor of psychology at the University of Michigan, and his colleagues have spent more than a decade in a meticulous comparison of American, Japanese, Chinese and Taiwan classrooms. Choosing schools in similar-sized cities and students of comparable socioeconomic levels, and using tests in each language of the material in each curriculum, their work confirms that the difference in academic achievement begins by first grade. By fifth grade, what was a narrow gap is a chasm.

In math, only 1 percent of Chinese students scored as low as the American mean. Reading abilities were comparable, although the Chinese students had had to learn thousands of characters and the Japanese the equivalent of several Roman alphabets.

Having confirmed what other studies had shown, Mr. Stevenson asked why. The work involved hundreds of hours of classroom observation and thousands of interviews of students, teachers and parents. His conclusions, summarized in the latest Scientific American, make fascinating reading.

They shatter a lot of myths. Television watching is not crucial. Japanese students watch even more than do Americans. Asian elementary schools are not grim drill shops. The school day is longer, mostly because of nonacademic activities, although

the school year is 60 days longer. Mothers of youngsters were questioned about headaches, stomachaches and requests to stay home from school. Eleventh graders were asked about symptoms of tension, depression and academic anxiety. The interviews provide no evidence that Asian children suffer excessive stress from their much tougher curriculum. To the contrary, Mr. Stevenson finds more student enthusiasm in Asia.

Some findings also highlight the obvious. American children do much less homework — about one-fourth as much as students in Taiwan and half as much as those in Japan. And Americans spend less time reading for pleasure in the kindergarten to high school years.

Chinese teachers were "incredulous" when the researchers described

how American teachers spend their day. "When they asked, did the teachers prepare their lessons, consult with one another about teaching techniques, grade the students' papers and work with individual students who were having difficulties?"

American teachers spend nearly their whole day in charge of a classroom, and carry a heavy administrative burden to boot. Asian teachers spend only three to five hours that way. The rest of the day is spent in the teachers' room in which each teacher has a desk piled with books and teaching materials where teachers prepare and collaborate.

American teachers, who work without the aid of national curriculum guidelines, must do the crucial lesson-planning alone, at home, after a full day's work. Their isolation from colleagues is a constant complaint. So is the lack of time or means to keep up with advances in knowledge and teaching methods.

The Asian system does not require more money, because fresher, better prepared teachers are able to handle larger classes. Discipline is less of a problem, partly because there is more time for active play — an average of 50 to 60 minutes per day in Japan as compared to 11 minutes per day in the American schools that Mr. Stevenson studied. In Japan there is a play break before every class.

The lack of curriculum standards, Mr. Stevenson believes, is one reason American mothers are so surprisingly satisfied with their children's performance. They have no measure against which to gauge achievement.

The larger reason is both cultural

and societal. Asian parents see education as vital to their children's future, whether they are college-bound or not. Few Americans feel that way.

Asian children get the message. When asked to make a single wish, 70 percent of the Chinese children wished for something related to education; fewer than 10 percent of the Americans did. At the core of many of these differences is the far greater emphasis Americans place on innate ability in determining achievement.

Asian stress effort. Every child is assumed to be able to master the full curriculum. Those who are slower are expected to work harder, not to achieve less. The belief in effort as the key to success engages parent, child and teacher in a shared endeavor.

The American view feeds a more passive attitude that Mr. Stevenson thinks can be "devastating." Parents may see no reason for students of apparently lower ability to struggle for academic success and no need for the able child to challenge him or herself. Teachers can come to see their role as offering psychological support rather than instruction.

Asked to name the chief qualities of a good teacher, Chinese teachers most often cited "clarity." Americans said "sensitivity to the needs of individuals."

Asked to name the chief qualities of a good teacher, Chinese teachers most often cited "clarity." Americans said "sensitivity to the needs of individuals."

Estimated at not less than ten divisions, they offered to our batteries targets such as we could not have hoped for, and the dexterity of our artillery-men was exercised to the full against them. "This is the best opportunity I have had during the war," said an artillery group commander.

**1942: Battle for Tunisia**

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA — [From our New York edition:] American Flying Fortresses and bombers battered the Axis-held Tunisian coastal bases of Bizerte, Tunis, Sfax and Gabes today [Dec. 1] in the greatest 24-hour air assault of the North African campaign, and an authoritative source declared the battle for Tunisia was "in the critical stage." The Axis forces, facing encirclement at Bizerte and Tunis by Allied spearheads approaching the coast, were trying to establish the new beachhead at Gabes, on their last remaining land escape route toward Tripoli.

BRITISH FRONT — If the German coup de force against our new lines south of Cambrai has gained for them a few tenuous advantages, it has also inflicted a toll of losses which are singularly out of all proportion to the success. Attacking with effectiveness

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1892: Bismarck's Smb**

PARIS — We have sent round two or three times to see Prince Bismarck. We sent Mr. Anthony Stange, our Hamburg hero. Refined against Prince Bismarck has a perfect right to refuse to see anybody. Like the parrot, he may talk when he feels like it. But is it policy, or is it Germanic "patriotism" to refuse a neutral journal, which desires to befriend him? — to slip a correspondent in the face? The Herald for many months has defended the peculiarities of the Prince, and it will continue to do so if only he will permit it. Can great men afford to ignore the press?

**1917: Target Practice**

BRITISH FRONT — If the German coup de force against our new lines south of Cambrai has gained for them a few tenuous advantages, it has also inflicted a toll of losses which are singularly out of all proportion to the success. Attacking with effectiveness

**1942: Battle for Tunisia**

Estimated at not less than ten divisions, they offered to our batteries targets such as we could not have hoped for, and the dexterity of our artillery-men was exercised to the full against them. "This is the best opportunity I have had during the war," said an artillery group commander.

**1942: Battle for Tunisia**

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA — [From our New York edition:] American Flying Fortresses and bombers battered the Axis-held Tunisian coastal bases of Bizerte, Tunis, Sfax and Gabes today [Dec. 1] in the greatest 24-hour air assault of the North African campaign, and an authoritative source declared the battle for Tunisia was "in the critical stage." The Axis forces, facing encirclement at Bizerte and Tunis by Allied spearheads approaching the coast, were trying to establish the new beachhead at Gabes, on their last remaining land escape route toward Tripoli.

BRITISH FRONT — If the German coup de force against our new lines south of Cambrai has gained for them a few tenuous advantages, it has also inflicted a toll of losses which are singularly out of all proportion to the success. Attacking with effectiveness

OPINION

Why Trash This Symbol of Civility?

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — I am, as I confessed at the time of the 1976 Bicentennial, the only American of my acquaintance who admits that, had he been around, he might not have rebelled against George III two centuries earlier.

My paternal ancestors, as I explained then, were stolid Swiss Germans who relished the plentiful land and the freedom of worship they enjoyed under British rule and, so far as I know, took no active interest in imperial disputes.

It will hardly surprise the few who remember that untimely confession that I regret to see the British systematically stripping their monarchy of dignity and mystery. That great lady Queen Elizabeth II said in a speech at the Guildhall marking the 40th year of her reign that 1992 has been an "annus horribilis."

The banquet hall at Windsor Castle, her favorite residence, burned. Some of her subjects in Parliament want her to pay taxes (which she had told the prime minister privately she would be glad to do), even though her voluntary contributions and those of the Prince of Wales to the Treasury probably dwarf the allowance she draws to maintain her position, the so-called civil list. Worse, her younger-in-laws have been making spectacles of themselves, literally so in the case of the Duchess of York.

Some of the trouble is self-inflicted. But more of the recent deterioration is a product of the great media revolution of our day. London tabloids, feasting on royal scandal, make America's National

Enquirer look as staid, by comparison, as the Christian Science Monitor. Royal scandal is an old story, and so is the odd outburst of republican sentiment in England. The novelty is that the rags of Fleet Street observe less restraint than ever.

Even admirers of the great institution of press freedom have to wonder at times what we think we're getting in exchange for all these dreary and prurient invasions of privacy. It is now the creed on both sides of the Atlantic that public personages have no entitlement to privacy. Yet as recently as the abdication crisis of 1936, brought on by the present queen's uncle's love affair with an American divorcee, the press kept the lid on for a remarkably long time. Some sense then still survived of the fragility of institutions whose foundations are primarily mythic and symbiotic.

Britain has tough libel laws, more protective of privacy than America's. But the tabloid press is well aware that the queen and her family are at their mercy. She could sue, but only at the cost of amplifying the gossip and fiction. She asked, the other day, for a bit of "gentleness and leniency" in the journalistic treatment of the "firm," as I gather she likes to call the monarchy. Good luck!

Is mine a sentimental plea for the restoration of the queen's lost realm, by way of compensation for her present distress? That would be a princely waste of breath

and ink. After all these years Americans are, alas, incurable republicans. The American national birth story begins with the anti-monarchy myth. It is the tale — fiction, really — that our ancestors of '76 rose up against a tyrant, the queen's ancestor King George III.

In fact, as historians long since have established, George III was a mild, gentle and learned man, of genuine talent but unimaginative political views common to his day and standing. In the later years of his long life he suffered from an obscure and undiagnosed ailment that sometimes made him act a bit odd, and that did no good for his historical reputation. But he was no enemy of freedom; quite the contrary.

The irony of the American definition in 1776 is that today the president of the United States exercises more arbitrary power, especially in foreign affairs, than George III, the supposed tyrant, ever would have dreamed of exercising 216 or so years ago.

No one expects Americans to rally to royalism. But they might join in a quiet prayer that the "acids of modernity," especially those of trash journalism, not impair or consume the British monarchy, a symbol of civility and responsibility wherever they are valued. Fragile old institutions, including monarchy, have an uphill struggle in a mysterious world in which tellings and showing all, with little thought of cost or gain, have become the new civic religion.

Washington Post Writers Group.



By SHAKESPEARE in the Spirit of the Times, C.W. Spillane.

They Don't Bam-a-Lam Like That in Old Europe

By Caitlin Moran

LONDON — Record shops have not been swarming with tearfully hysterical teenagers shouting "Give me more of that funky distinctive European rock music." There has been no bulk-buying of the "Jacques Delors, What A Guy" T-shirt. The whole Europe-thing has passed the yoo of today, leaving the psyches of most teenagers virgin-white

MEANWHILE

and spotless. We know sod-all about Europe! And what's more, we don't care that we know sod-all about it.

However, a few recent reports have tended to give the impression that all under-25s are wide-eyed social progressives, positively gagging for open trade and the dissolving of borders and cultural differences. Cough, choke; I don't think so . . .

Teenagers are sensible creatures. Therefore, we rationalize most of life down into two distinct categories:

1. Things that concern us.
2. Things that don't.

With this in mind, and taking into consideration that Europe is still somewhere over there and not somewhere where we live, I developed the British Teenager in Europe questionnaire. To find out whether Europe is a burning

issue that concerns the teenagers in your areas, simply pass this around:

1. Do I know anyone there? Yes/No
2. Does anyone I know know anyone there? Yes/No
3. Do I fancy any of them? Yes/No.

Armed with this questionnaire, I wandered around my poky little hometown to find out the mood of the kids on the streets. The mood of most of them seemed to be, "I am not taking my Walkman off because the best bit's just about to start, so talk up." But a few took pity on me, so I was able to glean the following:

Europe is a place where rumny cheeses and posh booze that makes your legs go wobbly come from. Foreign people live there. Europe is not as good as America, because Guns N' Roses and Nirvana come from America, whereas the only contribution to the new glory music that Europe has ever made was Boney M and ABBA, and no one ever ran away from home for ABBA. The only music we're interested in starts "Bam-a-lam-a-bam-

Young Britons will always look to America for rock culture; you can't argue with Jimi and Elvis and Janis. Much glamorous history is twined around the roots of America.

a-lam," then goes on noisily for the next five and a half minutes. Americans are good at that. The Belgians aren't.

Also, foundations for European harmony seemed to be shaky, to say the least, as most teenagers' first taste of abroad had been a foreign exchange visit: a two-week slab of doom with zero comprehension on both sides, and raging arguments about the wisdom of wandering around the Reeperbahn at three in the morning, looking for a good party.

To sum up: Britain's yoo will always look to America for rock culture; you can't argue with Jimi and Elvis and Janis and the last R.E.M. album. There's a lot of history, glamorous history, twined around the roots of America — the American dream consisted of a big, fast car; having loads of cash; and lots of music that started off "Bam-a-lam-a-bam-a-lam" and then went on noisily for the next five and a half minutes; and I think we can all relate to that.

There's never been a dream in Europe to be anything but European — static, unmoving and badly good at growing rock vegetables and rapessed.

I mean, America may be false and plasticity, but it's the best we've got.

© The Sunday Times, London.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

White Lines in the Balkans

Regarding "It Isn't Too Late in the Balkans to Do More Than Gesticulate" (Opinion, Nov. 23) by Brian Beedham:

Mr. Beedham writes that "the Serbs have learned to think that they can always call the world's bluff." This reminds me of the time I was being trained to command a platoon of British infantry. We spent some time on riot control, in which the British Army has considerable experience worldwide. It was essential to have white tape or paint to mark a line across the road. We were then to shout, "The first person to cross this line is dead." And he would be.

NATO was successful because it made very clear where it had put the white line. There were no white lines around Hitler, or the Falklands, or Kuwait. If we want to avoid having the Yugoslav crisis become a wider tragedy, perhaps the world organizations need to put down white lines, soon.

J. D. M. HARDIE  
Edinburgh.

Reading various reports on Bosnia-Herzegovina, one might think that the only victims were Muslims and Croats — what a misleading impression!

Today, Serbia and Montenegro host more than a half million Serbian refugees whose plight the media have largely

ignored. Why? Shouldn't a Serb who is a victim of torture, rape, humiliation or "ethnic cleansing" also deserve compassion and pity? Alas, the embargo against Serbia and Montenegro does indeed seem to be total; even news of Serbian suffering does not get past the borders.

MARC BOJANIC  
Paris.

Voices Against Xenophobia

The cowardly attack that left three Turkish citizens dead in the German city of Mölln left me with a sense of deep sorrow, consternation and dismay. I can only hope that such crimes will be stopped, and the culprits punished, through a strict application of German law.

For more than 30 years our foreign friends have helped us rebuild Germany. They are an important pillar of the German economy. Why cannot this continue to be so?

Most Germans are not hostile to foreigners — quite the opposite! If they were hostile, hundreds of thousands of Germans would not have marched to demonstrate their abhorrence of xenophobia.

Of course, xenophobia is also a problem elsewhere in Europe, as recent events have shown. European governments must work together. Only in that

way can this great danger to peaceful co-existence be defeated.

THOMAS MEDING  
Hamburg.

At first, the neo-Nazi skinheads attacked the Vietnamese refugees. But they didn't have the vote, so I didn't speak. Then they went after the Romanian Gypsies. We sent them home and I kept quiet. Later, they assaulted Jews and desecrated their cemeteries. Their votes don't matter, I said, and the dead don't vote. So I just shut up.

They murdered the Turks next; but they were just a minority. They killed anti-fascist activists. "Leftists," I thought, who probably won't vote for me; again I kept my silence.

Then they came after me and my political party. This time I wanted to speak, but they told me I already had; and realized that my silence and that of others was an overwhelming vote — not for me but for fascism. It had become too late to say anything else.

HELMUT GROTH  
Geneva.

Feminism From Both Sides

Regarding "Beyond Feminism" (Letters, Nov. 19) by Katarina Bjurstedt: Disarming contradictions, indeed! Unfortunately, Ms. Bjurstedt burns her

historical candle at both ends while shedding little light.

She insists that male harassers will respect not women but the law, but then claims that the legal recourse of taking harassers to court is an exercise in women's supposed docility (which she says is "an integral part of our identity as women" — I say, "Speak for yourself"). She sneers at women who seek protection through laws "made by men." Perhaps Ms. Bjurstedt would care to design a time machine so we can go back and have women write the laws. Oh, but we shouldn't think that having women lawmakers is a victory, in case they haven't been elected solely on their professional merits (as if that were the only criterion for male politicians), or because it might produce a backlash.

She appears to think of sexual harassment as a problem, but then excuses it as "one of many weapons used in the professional power game," noting that men also dominate other men in the office. By attempting to coerce them into sex?

C. A. WALTERS,  
Milan.

On Muslim Aspirations

The depiction of those who fight against oppressive regimes in the Muslim countries as some sort of dangerous animals called "fundamentalists" can

lead non-Muslims to look upon Islamic freedom fighters as terrorists.

Such an attitude may have encouraged fanatics in Serbia, India and Algeria to massacre Muslims.

Why should Muslims not want to have their way of life? Should the "American Dream" be imposed on other people? For too long Western civilization has been imposing itself on peoples around the world, but like it or not, Islam is here to stay.

ABD-RAZEK-HAMADI  
Cape Town.

Before Molotov's Cocktail

The very interesting review by Curt Suplee of "BAT BOMB: World War II's Other Secret Weapon" (Nov. 23), reminds us that there is nothing that has not been tried in the way of annihilating an enemy.

Though Lytle Adams of Pennsylvania may have been the bat bomb's inventor, the idea of using winged creatures to set fire to enemy homesteads is more than 1,000 years old.

From A.D. 945 to 964, Princess Olga of Kiev took vengeance for the killing of her husband Prince Igor on the Drevlyane tribe, which lived along the River Dniester. She had their swallows netted during the day and set fire just before nightfall, with burning rags tied to their

feet. The birds headed straight for their nests under the eaves of the enemy's thatched huts, and Princess Olga (who, incidentally, was later made a saint) had no more trouble from the Drevlyanes.

IRENE JOURDAN,  
La Celle-sur-Loire, France.

It Doesn't Add Up

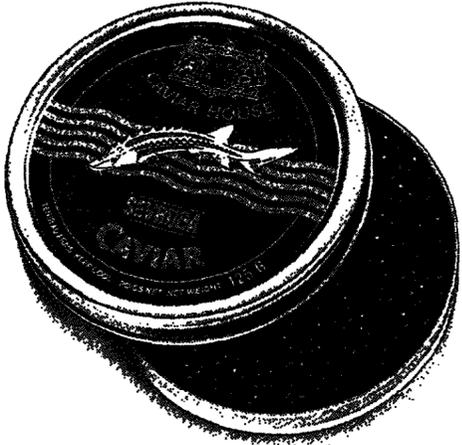
Regarding "Presidential Vote State-by-State" (Nov. 5):

In reporting the share of the vote that each of the three major presidential candidates received in each state, you noted that the percentage may not add up to 100 "because of other candidates on the ballot." May I point out that rounding three precise percentages that sum exactly to 100 percent can give you totals of 99 percent, 100 percent or 101 percent, depending on which way they are rounded.

MICHEL BALINSKI,  
Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

A Hotel, Caviar and Sure Savers.  
A Luxury from ITT Sheraton.



A 125 gr tin of Sevruga Caviar could be yours when you stay two consecutive nights at normal or selected Sure Savers Business Rates in a participating ITT Sheraton hotel.

American Express Cardmembers will be up-graded to the best available rooms.

Save 5% to 30% when you book with the Sure Savers Business Rate. This option is available from Monday to Thursday.

For reservations call your travel agent or the following toll-free numbers and ask for the Caviar Promotion Package:

Belgium: 078-113535 France: 05-907635 Germany: 0130-853535  
Italy: 1678-35035 Sweden: 020-795835 United Kingdom: 0800-353535



This non-transferable offer is valid from November 1, 1992 to April 18, 1993 at ITT Sheraton hotels in the following cities: Algiers, Brussels, Brussels Airport, Copenhagen, Edinburgh, Göteborg, Lisbon, London (Belgravia, Heathrow, Skyline, Park Tower), Madrid, Paris, Rome (Sheraton Roma), Stockholm, Zurich. Clients paying by American Express will be up-graded to the best available rooms, subject to availability. This offer is not available in Germany.



An Israeli soldier at a military post on the border with Jordan scans the frontier in an attempt to spot gunmen who fired on the post, wounding an Israeli soldier.

# Israel Pulls Press Cards of Pair For Bypassing Military Censor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**JERUSALEM** — Israel's government indefinitely suspended on Tuesday the press accreditations of correspondents working for an American and a British newspaper for bypassing military censorship.

Uri Dromi, head of the Government Press Office, said he had withdrawn press cards from Carol Rosenberg of the Miami Herald and Ian Black of The Guardian. He said four other foreign correspondents would be summoned to the military censor's office for a formal warning.

Mr. Black had hinted that the head of military intelligence, Uri Saguy, was watching the exercise by an elite unit. The army later

acknowledged, after complaints of censorship from Israeli newspapers, that he and the army chief of staff, Ehimd Barak, were present.

Other aspects of the incident — which caused a flood of leaks from senior ranks — were reported in stories by the other reporters reprimanded on Tuesday.

Mr. Dromi said the four journalists to receive formal warnings would be Clyde Haberman of The New York Times and three British reporters: Richard Beeston of The Times, Anton La Guardia of the Daily Telegraph and Sarah Helm of The Independent.

Mr. Black, protesting the action, said that Israeli officials had actively encouraged foreign publication of details of the training accident in an effort to inform their own people about an event deeply embarrassing to the military leadership.

"It is a shabby way for a government in a democratic country to behave," he said.

The suspension of press accreditation, which Mr. Dromi said would be for an indefinite period, seriously limits reporting. A government press card is required to

attend many news conferences or to enter government buildings. Israel has in the past suspended credentials of other foreign correspondents who published material it believed should have been censored. Officially, all stories dealing with security or the armed forces are subject to censorship.

Mr. Dromi dismissed the response of foreign journalists that details of the training accident had been widely leaked by Israeli officials and did not endanger any military operation.

"This is not up to Ian Black or any other foreign journalist to decide," he said.

The Foreign Press Association in Israel issued a statement saying that military press censorship was "an institution whose very existence is incompatible with the free press in a democratic state."

(Reuters, AP)

To subscribe in France just call, toll free, 05 437 437

## A Haunting Time for South Africa Whites

### Golf Club Murders Leave Psychological Wounds on Many

By Paul Taylor  
*Washington Post Service*  
**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, South Africa** — It had been a lovely day of golf and a night of food and wine. The pudding had arrived; cheese and crackers were on the way. At the piano by the picture window overlooking the 18th green, Pam Radzie had struck up a chord of "Strangers in the Night."

As if on cue, two masked men, one of them identified by the police as black, stormed through the front door of the 100-year-old clubhouse. One turned left and rolled a grenade into the dining room. The other turned right and lobbed a grenade into the bar. Before either explosive detonated, both men opened fire with automatic rifles.

Outside, a third attacker threw a gasoline bomb at eight large gas canisters, but none ignited. A fourth hid near the first tee and fired bullets through a sliding glass window. A fifth, police assume, waited with a getaway car.

The raid on a wine-tasting group holding its Christmas dinner lasted no more than a minute, according to the police and witnesses. Of the 60 revelers in the clubhouse, four were killed — all of them white — and 17 injured.

For several years now, the King William's Town Golf Club has accepted black members, one of whom won the club tournament on the day of the attack.

Beyond the immediate toll, the attack has left a psychological gash on many white South

Africans, who have inherited from their settler forebears four centuries of anxiety about anti-white terrorism. And black South Africans could argue that no matter how grandly the end of apartheid is heralded, white life in this country still seems to count more than black life.

Killings of Saturday night's scale are suffered by blacks almost weekly, most often committed by other blacks. They are no longer front-page news, if they ever were. This attack has dominated the print and television news country-wide.

As usual, there is a rash of theories about perpetrator and motive. A man identifying himself as the local commander of the military wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress, a militant anti-apartheid group, phoned the local police and claimed responsibility.

The group's secretary general, Benny Alexander, held a news conference in Johannesburg at which he neither claimed nor disowned the attack. He did say his supporters were "angry at the regime, the police and the media for their blatant racial approach to the killing."

"There is a lot of international lullaboo around the attack purely because white people have died," he said.

The Pan-Africanist Congress broke away from the African National Congress in 1959 partly to pursue a more openly racial, Africa-for-the-Africans line. It has long had a stronghold here in the Eastern Cape region. The police said its guerrilla force, known as the Azanian People's

Liberation Army, trains in nearby Transkei, one of South Africa's nominally independent black "homelands," whose military strongman has aligned himself against the white-minority government in Pretoria.

"We've had three other terrorist attacks in the past two weeks, people shooting at passing motorists, attacking policemen, raiding a store, and it looks like the same group," a police spokesman said. "Then they run back over the border into the Transkei, and we can't go after them."

Blacks, however, theorize that the attack could have been staged by rogue elements of the government's security forces to discredit the anti-apartheid movement and to derail constitutional talks set to resume Tuesday between the government and the ANC.

"For the past several years, most of the violence around here has been black on black, but with the political change coming, it's going to turn to black on white," said Michael Kindness, who works at a local tanning factory.

Mr. Kindness said he keeps a small arsenal of weapons at home and is ready for whatever comes. "They will not intimidate us," he said. "They are not going to force us out of our land."

One theory holds that the terror campaign is designed to frighten white farmers off their land, which blacks claim would be theirs were it not for apartheid. There are rumors that white farmers will retaliate, vigilante-style.

# 1992

## The World's Rendezvous with Europe

On December 14th, the 32nd — and final — installment of the IHT's highly acclaimed series of advertising sections on the New Europe will focus on

# THE SINGLE MARKET

Among the topics to be covered:

- Views from the boardrooms of 10 leading companies and banks.
- Integrating the EC's neighbors to the east into the single-market process.
- The implementation of EC decisions.
- Measuring the progress in key sectors and issues targeted under the 1992 program.

For advertising information, please call Juanita Caspari in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 76.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

<b>ATTENTION EXECUTIVES</b> Publish your business message in the International Herald Tribune... Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES</b> YOUR OWN COMPANY IN SWITZERLAND Call: (41) 42 21 32 88	<b>BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES</b> FOR SALE 100% of shares SAIL-WEISS RESTAURANT... Call: (303) 437-2000	<b>BUSINESS SERVICES</b> OFFSHORE COMPANIES IN, ION, USA, UK, BVI, TCI MIGRATION SERVICES FOR BUSINESSMEN Call: (708) 975-3096	<b>READERS ARE ADVISED</b> that the International Herald Tribune cannot be held responsible for loss or damage... Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>IMPORT/EXPORT</b> LEVI'S VINTAGE CLOTHING Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>ACHIEVE ONLY</b> Consider our options: Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>WE BUY WE SELL</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>ADVERTISING OVERSEAS</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>CAPITAL WANTED</b> BUSINESSMAN seeks partner to buy... Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>AMERICAN NEON SIGNS</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES AGENT WANTED</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SEVERAL INVESTORS</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>LINKO &amp; COMPANY EUROPE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>FINANCIAL SERVICES</b> PRIME BANK Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>BUSINESS VISA</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SERIOUS INVESTORS</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SUGAR / RICE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>WORLDWIDE INVESTIGATIONS</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>INSURANCE POLICIES &amp; TAX</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>WORLDWIDE INC.</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL &amp; INVESTMENT PROPERTIES</b> RENTALS Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>BUSINESS TRAVEL</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>AVAILABLE CAPITAL</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>BANK &amp; TRUST CO.</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>COSMETICS LINE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FROM THE DEAD SEA</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>CREATING FINISH CHEESE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR RENT PARIS</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>COMMERCIAL PREMISES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000
<b>FOR SALE</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>PRIME BANK GUARANTEES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b>SALES</b> Call: (212) 512-2000	<b></b>	

# Washington Frets Over a Name Game

**By Liz Spayd**  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sometime within the next few weeks, the federal government will announce plans to join Washington and Baltimore in one huge megapolopolis for the purposes of official record-keeping.

And, as with Dallas-Fort Worth and Minneapolis-St. Paul, the merger means a new name: the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area.

Or maybe it's the Washington-Baltimore area.

In the name game, this is what one might call the big leagues. Or you could just call it a blatant grab at bragging rights, one that has drawn in the local politicians and a roster of business thuns who are lobbying the federal government over what the newly configured region should be called.

The reclassification was prompted by 1990 census figures showing that the two areas had become so intertwined, through development and commuting, that it made more sense to think of them as one big place.

If past practice is followed, the metropolitan area with the larger central city will go first when the region is named. Baltimore, which is one-sixth larger than the District of Columbia, would get top billing.

Needless to say, that idea has set more than a few Washingtonians' blood a-boiling.

Let us not forget, they say, that Washington is the national capital, home of the leader of the

**It's the Baltimore-Washington Airport and the Baltimore-Washington Expressway, so why break with tradition now?**

Baltimore Gas

free world, and a city whose name carries much more cachet than that of its neighbor.

"Most of the business that comes here, the high-tech companies, the telecommunications firms, are attracted to the area because it's the seat of government," said Ed Cronin, chief executive of the real estate firm Smithy Braddon. "Washington is what people have heard of, particularly people overseas."

The ultimate arbiter of the name dispute — the Office of Management and Budget — has agreed to consider the views of the public before deciding the matter and is soliciting opin-

ions through members of Congress and other interested parties.

A random sample of some possibly interested parties breaks along somewhat predictable lines.

Washington Gas had this to say: "We think it should be the Washington-Baltimore area because we're the nation's capital and the one with the great football team."

Baltimore Gas disagreed: "It's the Baltimore-Washington Airport and the Baltimore-Washington Expressway, so why break with tradition now?"

If the budget office does decide to go with Washington's name first, it would be the first time that it allowed a metropolitan area to have the name of the smaller city in the first position.

And how does Fort Worth feel, having played second fiddle to Dallas for years?

"This is a very sensitive issue here," said Tom Higgins, economic development director for Fort Worth, who says it's bad enough being the second half of a hyphenated name, but worse when you get lopped off altogether.

"I'll be flying home in a plane and the pilot will come on and say, 'We'll be landing in Dallas in about 30 minutes,'" Mr. Higgins said. "It's easy to lose your identity if you don't fight back."

# Jorge Donn Dies at 45, Top Dancer With Béjart

**Reuters**

GENEVA — Jorge Donn, 45, an Argentine dancer who for almost 30 years was a principal dancer and later choreographer with Maurice Béjart's dance companies, died Monday in a Lausanne hospital after a long illness, a spokeswoman for the Béjart company said on Tuesday. She declined to say what caused his death.

Mr. Donn was born in Buenos Aires, where he studied at the ballet school of Teatro Colón before joining Mr. Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century in Brussels in 1963. He created roles in a number of Mr. Béjart's ballets, including "Ninth Symphony" (1964), "Romeo and Juliet" (1966), "Nijinsky, Clown de Dieu" (1971), and "Notre Faust" (1975), and took leading roles in several films of Béjart ballets. Perhaps his best-known role was the solo part in Mr. Béjart's "Bolero," to Ravel's music.

Mr. Donn became deputy artistic director of the Béjart troupe in 1976, choreographing many ballets into the early 1980s. He followed the French choreographer, who moved his troupe of 60 dancers from Brussels to Lausanne in 1987, remaining in Béjart Ballet Lausanne.

Mr. Donn dissolved that troupe in July, forming another with 25 dancers, which he called Rudra Béjart Lausanne.

Blanchette Rockefeller, Major Benefactor of Arts

**New York Times Service**

NEW YORK — Blanchette Ferry Hooker Rockefeller, 83, a major benefactor of the Museum of Modern Art and the widow of John D. Rockefeller 3d, died Sunday at her home in Briarcliff Manor, New York. A family spokesman said the cause of death was Alzheimer's disease complicated by pneumonia.

For four decades, Mrs. Rockefeller was a regular presence in philanthropy, helping to attract financial support and volunteers for causes ranging from children's welfare to the Juilliard School, but the Museum of Modern Art was her predominant interest.

Barbara Kessler Cohen, 60, the author of more than 30 books for children and young adults, died on Sunday at her home in Bridgewater, New Jersey. Her family said she died of cancer. Mrs. Cohen's first book, "The Corp in the Bath," was published in 1972. It was re-evaluated as a modern classic, enough to encourage her to leave her teaching position.



General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, who said recently that ending the gay ban would not "break the force." He said the service was preparing "how best to handle" any lifting.

# As Military Reflects on Gay Rights, A Homosexual Subculture Thrives

**By Eric Schmitt**  
New York Times Service

JACKSONVILLE, North Carolina — Every Friday and Saturday night, scores of off-duty Marines flock to a small bar here to shoot a game of pool, cure a bout of loneliness or dance until the wee hours.

By the book, they are risking stiff fines or even jail time, since Camp Lejeune, the largest Marine Corps base on the East Coast, has declared the bar, Friends Lounge, off limits to the installation's 43,000 Marines and sailors. It is a gay bar and conflicts with the military's ban on homosexual behavior.

But for many of the gay Marines in Jacksonville who keep their sexual orientation secret, Friends Lounge is one of the few public places in this conservative military town where homosexuals — once they are safely past the locked front door and inside — can temporarily set aside their fears of being discovered and drummed out of the Marine Corps.

"Straight people know this as a place that's off limits, but for gays it's a safe haven," said Alan D., 23, a lance corporal who spoke only on condition that his full name not be published.

The bar at Camp Lejeune, and the many others like it, demonstrates that there is a flourishing gay subculture in the military, despite the official ban on homosexuals in uniform. It underscores the way the military has already adapted to something its leaders say is impossible even to contemplate.

Senior military leaders loudly protested when President-elect Bill Clinton said he would lift the ban on homosexuals, arguing that it would lead to severe morale problems and weaken combat effectiveness. They said heterosexual soldiers, sailors and Marines cannot coexist with gay ones.

But at Camp Lejeune and many other military bases, they already coexist. Individual base commanders vary widely in how strictly they enforce the ban on the thousands of gay men and lesbians in the services, particularly when it involves gay bars and off-base organizations.

The commanders of Camp Lejeune are clearly aware of the bar's existence but have not done anything to shut it down or round up its patrons for years. "We don't sit and stake out these places and harass people," said Major Jay Farrar, a camp spokesman.

Because the rules against homosexuals are still in force, gay service members say they are forced to live a stealthy life style. And in an effort to help them deal with the hostility they face, an underground network of gay military groups, as well as a string of bars and clubs, has sprung up to lend support and provide contacts to gay men and lesbians.

In large metropolitan areas, like Washington or Atlanta, gay soldiers say it is easier to blend in and tap gay civilian advocacy and support groups. The majority of the 125 members of American Legion Post 448 in San Francisco, for example, are homosexual.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**U.K. & OFFSHORE COMPANIES FROM £95**

Ready Made or Own Choice of Names

U.K. LTD	£95
U.K. PLC	£199
DEVELOP (Non-Rest)	£195
DELAWARE	£195
COLORADO	£195
N.V.L.	£2995
SAZAMAS	£2995
PANAMA	£2995

All companies include company seal, memorandum, register in all other documents as required by law. Full details and distribution services available.

All prices fully inclusive. Same day service available. Free advice, brochures, name check.

WE REGULARLY WIN THE BEST AND CHEAPEST COMPANY REGISTRATION AWARDS

CALL US TODAY WE WILL SERVICE YOU

**The Company Store Limited**

28 BRISTOL AVENUE, SUDBURY, ESSEX, ENGLAND

TEL: (0203) 255 1388 FAX: (0203) 255 0953

TELEX: 882179

0800 26 26 62

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATES WANTED**

U.S. financial futures management & brokerage company seeks enterprising individuals & firms to market our services to wealthy individuals & institutions. Associates should have good business and/or social contacts.

Our unique investment programs managed by some of the world's best traders provide substantial returns with controlled risk to individual and business accounts. Associates will be highly compensated on a continuous commission basis, paid monthly.

Contact: Elizabeth Ryan, Comart, Inc.  
240 West 35th Street, N.Y. 10001 USA • Tel: 212-239-4360 • Fax: 212-267-8304

---

**BIOGIME.**  
SKIN CARE PRODUCTS

Excellent opportunity for Master Licensees to develop international markets.

- A unique market niche
- All growth industry
- All natural products
- Exclusive territory and low export prices
- Great income potential

For international license information, call: **1-415-927-7073 USA**  
1-415-927-7075 FAX

**THE EASTERN EUROPE TRADING MARKET**

The Eastern Europe Trading Market is a newspaper listing information by companies buying or selling or looking for business partners in numerous branches or interested in shared transport arrangements etc. Rapid distribution by telefax.

Overseas Market  
Fax: +46 621 110 79

**THE EASTERN EUROPE TRADING MARKET**  
Box 75 S-080 37 Järnås, Sweden.

---

**OFFSHORE COMPANIES INSURANCE COMPANIES BANKS**

Established 10 years in providing offshore services to companies engaged in all types of businesses

ASTON CORPORATE MANAGEMENT  
19 Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man  
Tel: UK 624 628791 Fax: UK 624 621226  
Tel: (71) 222 8866 Fax: (71) 223 1519

---

**LUXEMBOURG (EEC) BUSINESS FOR SALE OR LEASE. DISCOTEQUE RESTAURANT AND BAR.**

Top location, high turnover, easy financing, premises and business sold by owner.

Write to: LAW OFFICE - MARC THIEBENS  
Rue B. de Bourbon 04 L-1225 LUXEMBOURG  
Tel: 352-45.97.25

**OFFSHORE COMPANIES BY LAWYERS**

\* FORMATION \* ADMINISTRATION \* TRADING \* CONSULANCY

BRITAIN	£100	SOLE OF NAME	£250
PARANAMA	£200	SAZAMAS	£200

Specialist Offshore Registrars Limited  
25 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, UK  
TEL: 44 753 522 2274 FAX: 44 71 352 2260

**YOU SAW THIS AD.**

So did nearly half a million potential investors worldwide looking for new investment opportunities.

Shouldn't you place your business message in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE?

**US-\$ Investment highest interest**

495 and more minimum capital US-\$9  
Semi. Index, with principal guaranteed for capital and interest.

Strictest confidentiality is guaranteed.

Over 1000  
Creditworthiness GSY  
Tel: +41-91-486406  
Fax: +41-91-486922  
CH-6911 Lugano, Via Tolosa 3 b

**FUJITECH INSTANT COLOUR T-SHIRT PRINTING SYSTEM**

Small Capital, High profits \$500  
The cheapest system worldwide with highest printing quality.

PANMARK Trading, Inc.  
Fax: (65) 2961615  
Tel: (65) 2921463, Singapore.

**INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE OPPORTUNITIES**

**MEDICINE SHOPPE INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

Largest U.S. Franchise System of Retail Pharmacies... over 900 shops, seeks Master License Agreements throughout the world.

Contact: Mike Elcher, VP Franchise Development  
1100 N. Lindbergh Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63132 USA  
Fax: 314-569-9780  
Tel: 314-993-6000 USA

**Master Franchises Body Reform Shops**

The Body Reform Master Franchise provides a major business opportunity with very significant profit potential!

Instant Beauty Products Ltd. USA and other countries of national currency free information & consultation. Body Reform are currently considering national territory offers in our corporate image. Exclusive Master Franchises are available for further information. Investment opportunities with high returns. Contact:

Alan R. Lane (Director)  
Tel: +44 695 782666  
Fax: +44 695 650455

**"BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES" appears every Wednesday**

**STEEL SHELVING PALLET RACKING**

We are a large and well established Canadian company manufacturing a full line of shelving and racking products and are seeking distribution or representation in Europe, Middle East, Asia and the Pacific countries.

Robert Gasner-sales manager  
Triple-A manufacturing  
fax (416) 291-1292  
Toronto Canada

**NIGHT CLUB SALZBURG**

We seek a partner with technical know how or financial participation to establish a night-club in Salzburg, with "hotel garni", café, sauna and steam-bath.

Call 0043-663-866925.  
Fax 0043-662-823776.

**COMMERCIAL & INVESTMENT PROPERTIES**

**IN THE HEART OF GENEVA**

**To let: Prestigious Building 4700m<sup>2</sup> ideal for banking premises**

For information: **GEROFINANCE SA**  
1206 Geneva  
7, rue Robert-de-Traz Tel: 022/347 55 44 Fax 022/347 61 50

**FOR SALE**

In immediate proximity of the banking area  
**New, high quality office building**

Including:  
6 basements, ground floor and 5 floors, underground garage (38 spaces). Usable surface, about 1,900 sq.m. Advanced high tech facilities.

Possibility to rent, with preemption right in case of sale to a third party. Ideal for banking premises, as headquarter building or subsidiary company.

For further information and visits: **GEROFINANCE S.A.**  
7, rue Robert-de-Traz, 1206 Geneva  
Tel: (+41)-22.347.55.44 - Fax: (+41)-22.347.61.50

**INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY**

With 23 years experience in sporting goods has cash available immediately for surplus stocks or closeouts.

Please telephone:  
Tel: U.K. (0) 81 440 4801  
Fax: U.K. (0) 81 449 2846

**SERVICED OFFICES**

**HQ BUSINESS CENTRES**

The Worldwide Leader

Argentina • Belgium • Brazil • Canada • Chile  
France • Mexico • United Kingdom • United States

Over 100 Business Centres Worldwide  
For a free HQ Directory call USA: 1-415-781-7811

**OFFSHORE COMPANIES BY LAWYERS**

\* FORMATION \* ADMINISTRATION \* TRADING \* CONSULANCY

BRITAIN	£100	SOLE OF NAME	£250
PARANAMA	£200	SAZAMAS	£200

Specialist Offshore Registrars Limited  
25 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, UK  
TEL: 44 753 522 2274 FAX: 44 71 352 2260

**PORTUGAL ALGARVE**

We have land plots for sale suitable for the construction of homes, apartments and hotels all located on magnificent beaches.

We are willing to participate in their development through joint-venture partnership.

**ACTELACTIVIDADES HOTELEIRAS E URBANAS, S.A.**  
Av. Casal Ribeiro, 46-61 - 1000 Lisbon  
Tel: 351.1.3526979  
Fax: 351.1.3527473

**FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**FUNDS**

- LONG AND SHORT TERM
- VENTURE CAPITAL
- ALL PROJECT TYPES
- NO FEE FULL CLOSING
- BROKERS PROTECTED
- LOAN GUARANTEES

Interfinance Ltd.  
Kortrijkse Dreefstrasse 35  
4000 Dusseldorf 1  
Germany  
Fax: +49 0211/82 41 26  
Tel: +49 0211/13 49 89

**The New Clinton Administration**

**GATT Negotiations**

**The European Monetary System**

**Mideast Peace Prospects**

**Crisis in Sarajevo**

**Reform in China**

These events affect all our lives. Shouldn't you be following them daily in the IHT?

**Subscribe and save up to 46% off the newsstand price**

CALL US TOLL-FREE IN FRANCE: 05 437 437  
GERMANY: 0130 848585  
SWITZERLAND: 155 57 57

Or send in the coupon below:

Country/Currency	12 months + 2 months FREE	6 months + 1 month FREE	6 months + 1 month FREE
Austria	A.Sch. 5,800	3,200	3,200
Belgium	B.Fr. 15,000	7,100	7,100
Denmark	D.Kr. 3,400	1,900	1,900
Finland	F.M. 2,200	1,200	1,200
France	F.Fr. 1,800	990	990
Germany (incl.)	D.M. 665	365	365
Germany (excl.)	D.M. 810	416	416
Great Britain	£	190	105
Greece	Dr. 65,000	35,000	35,000
Ireland	Ir£	220	120
Italy	Lfr. 450,000	250,000	250,000
Luxembourg	Lfr. 15,000	7,100	7,100
Netherlands	fl. 710	390	390
Norway	Nkr. 3,200	1,800	1,800
Portugal	Esc. 45,000	25,000	25,000
Spain	Ptas. 45,000	25,000	25,000
Sweden (incl.)	Skr. 55,000	27,500	27,500
Sweden (excl.)	Skr. 2,900	1,600	1,600
Switzerland	Sfr. 3,200	1,800	1,800
Switzerland	Sfr. 590	320	320
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	\$	430	245
Rest of Europe, Asia, Central/Latin America	\$	780	430
Rest of Africa	\$	900	495

Yes, I want to start receiving the IHT (my payment is enclosed). This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate box):

12 Months (364 issues in all with 26 bonus issues)  6 Months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues)

My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).

Please charge my Credit Card:  American Express  MasterCard  VISA  Diners Club  Eurocard  Access

CARD ACCT. NO. \_\_\_\_\_ 2-12-92

EXP. DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Mrs. Miss Mr. MRS. FAMILY NAME \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST NAME \_\_\_\_\_

PERMANENT ADDRESS:  HOME  BUSINESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/CODE \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

TEL. \_\_\_\_\_ FAX \_\_\_\_\_

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: 33.1.46 37 06 51 - Tel: 33.1.46 37 93 61

This offer expires December 31, 1992 and is available to new subscribers only.

**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post.



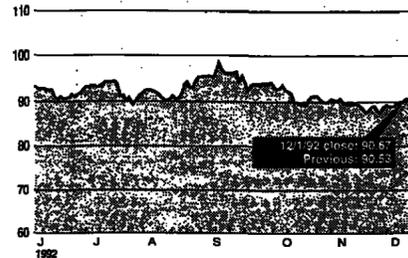






### THE TRIB INDEX: 90.67

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 200 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. weighting	Close	Prev.	% change
Asia/Pacific	25%	82.44	83.98	-1.86
Europe	40%	92.29	90.69	+1.83
N. America	35%	90.94	97.01	-6.33

Industrial Sectors	This Week	Prev. Week	% change
Energy	90.53	90.39	+0.15
Utilities	85.91	86.10	-0.22
Finance	81.69	82.57	-1.07
Services	99.89	99.28	+0.61
Capital Goods	92.49	92.13	+0.39
Raw Materials	91.57	90.17	+1.55
Consumer Goods	93.80	92.97	+0.89
Miscellaneous	95.23	95.55	-1.37

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## MEDIA MARKETS

### ABC Trims Studios' Role In Creating TV Series

**By Bill Carter**  
*New York Times Service*  
NEW YORK — The ABC television network has signed an unusual contract with the creators of a popular comedy series that will limit the role of production studios in bringing out new programs. ABC and the creators of "Home Improvement" formed a partnership and guaranteed the show, now in its second year, three additional years on the air. The deal also sets up a profit-sharing arrangement between ABC and the show's creators for two future comedy series.

Almost all U.S. prime-time shows now are renewed on a year-by-year basis, depending on their ratings. But in return for its commitment, ABC could share in the potentially enormous profits from a hit series.

The broadcast networks have been fighting the Hollywood studios to gain a right to share in syndication profits when series are sold for reruns. That fight is still being waged in court. But a network can still share in the profits of shows in which it is an owner, as long as the shows are syndicated by another entity.

"Home Improvement" stars Tim Allen as a family man who works as a handyman on a fictional cable television show called "Tool Time."

Robert A. Iger, who was named president of the ABC network two weeks ago, said the deal was almost surely the first of its kind in television. "I don't know of any other like it," he said.

Rick Leeds, the president of Wind Dancer Productions, which will create the two new shows for ABC, said it was a "ground-breaking deal for creators of television series."

In recent years, ABC has signed expensive, long-term deals with successful originators of shows like "L.A. Law" and "The Simpsons." But those deals proved costly because some of the initial efforts of those two creators failed and ABC had agreed to cover all the losses.

In contrast to its latest deal, ABC owned no interest in the ultimate profits that new shows could generate when their reruns were sold to local stations and cable channels in the syndication market. If the new shows produced by the creators of "Home Improvement" — Matt Williams, Carmen Finestra and David

**The network stands to profit from reruns of hit shows.**

See TV, Page 17

## In Japan, Unequal Opportunity

**By David E. Sanger**  
*New York Times Service*

TOKYO — When Japan's economy boomed through the late 1980s, doors opened and women edged into choice jobs that freed them from serving tea and answering telephones, the traditional duties of the clerical workers known as "office ladies."

But Japanese women today say that many of the changes were superficial, and that career opportunities are evaporating as the economy dries up. Many companies, critics contend, were simply seeking to enhance their international image by appearing to be in step with efforts to assure women of equality, just when corporations could easily afford it.

While Japan's biggest companies are cutting back on their work forces, statistics and anecdotes from the country's hurried work places suggest that women are taking the brunt.

Seven years after an equal-opportunity law was passed, some women complain that the law is conveniently forgotten when times are lean, while others say employers judge them not on their qualifications as potential employees, but on their suitability as spouses.

Chiko Yui, a 22-year-old senior at Otsu Women's University, applied to 20 companies in

### Fast Tracks and Glass Ceilings

Number of men and women hired last year for "career track" positions by Japanese firms, by sex and company type.



Source: Company reports. The New York Times

her search for what Japanese call a career-track, or nonclerical, position in the food industry.

She has come to a simple conclusion about equal opportunity: "It doesn't mean anything in an economic recession."

Miss Yui said she was never given a chance, recalling, "When I called some of these companies, they said on the phone, before even seeing me, that it would be

difficult for any woman seeking a career-track position this year because we'd have to compete for those positions with men."

Today, Japan's largest companies are hiring only a handful of women each year for career-track positions that carry responsibility comparable to men's jobs.

In the late 1980s, companies were complaining that they could not find enough talented workers

of either sex. Automobile design departments, advertising agencies, and electronics makers never missed a chance to announce how many women they had hired from universities.

But this year, even women graduating from Japan's most elite universities are being forced to scale back their expectations. At Tokyo's Waseda University, the alma mater of some of Japan's top politicians and business executives, Takaaki Sakata, the manager of the recruitment department, says industries that until recently favored women — retailing, banking, public relations — have reversed themselves.

"Up until last year, the number of women securing career-track positions was on the upswing," he said. "But this year, we're having to recommend women go for the clerical track."

Among women who already hold jobs, many of the complaints echo those of American women, amplified several times: that a "glass ceiling" bars their promotion, that child care is unavailable, and that the executive suite is the province of an all-male power structure.

"You hear the frustration everywhere," said Yoko Ohara, a senior executive at Asahi Chemical.

See JOBS, Page 15

## Faster Growth, Low Inflation Foreseen in U.S.

**By Lawrence Malkin**  
*International Herald Tribune*

NEW YORK — As new signs of U.S. economic revival continued to appear Tuesday, economists for the nation's big bond houses forecast steady growth next year, with declining inflation helping to hold interest rates stable — if the Clinton administration presents a credible plan to trim the budget deficit.

"The economy is on its way to healing," said James Annable, chief economist of the First National Bank of Chicago and chairman of the economic panel of the Public Securities Association. "There will be boomy quarters because of weather and sudden changes in inventories, but growth will be in excess of 2.5 percent in 1993," he said.

A report issued by Mr. Annable and a number of economists from other leading bond houses forecast that consumer price inflation would average 3 percent next year, sharply down from the 4.5 percent average of the past decade. It also forecast an interest rate of 7.3 percent for the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond by next December, barely changed from this month's rate of about 7.6 percent. Short rates, it said, would rise during the year from about 3 to only 3.5 percent as measured by three-month Treasury bills. It predicted the dollar would rise to 1.72 Deutsche marks as a reflection of U.S. economic growth.

Statistics from various sources Tuesday indicated that the economy continued to recover, albeit slowly.

For November, the monthly index of the National Association of Purchasing Managers jumped almost five points to 55, the strongest gain since May. The survey of 300 industrial companies gives the first snapshot of the manufacturing economy each month, and its main strength came in production and new orders.

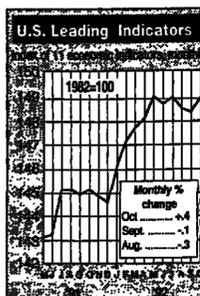
The prices of manufactured goods covered by the survey actually declined for the second successive month, and even employment declined at its slowest rate in six months.

For October, the index of leading indicators, which is the government's principal forecasting gauge, rose 0.4 percent.

Other recent signs suggest the economy is recovering. Orders for new cars and other durable goods rose in October and wages and salaries grew. Another report for October showed construction spending rising 0.1 percent after falling in the summer.

Revising the construction industry by putting it to work building and repairing roads, bridges and infrastructure is part of a \$15 to \$50 billion stimulus program envisioned by President-elect Bill Clinton, along with a tax credit for investing in new equipment.

The normally conservative bond economists did not blanch at either the nature or size of the program even in an expanding economy, because it would increase investment rather than consumption and possibly improve lagging U.S. productivity. But they added that it was vital that stimulus proposals be accompanied by a credible plan to trim budget deficits projected for the balance of this decade. They warned that otherwise interest rates would rise.



Source: Bloomberg Business News

## Currency Snipers Target French Franc

**Reuters**

LONDON — The European Community's currency grid came under severe strain on Tuesday after the Bundesbank again dashed hopes of an interest-rate cut, sparking hectic selling of the French franc.

Speculative selling pushed the franc to within a few centimes of its floor against the Deutsche mark, forcing strong intervention by the Bank of France to prop up the currency and hold off another crisis in the exchange-rate mechanism.

The franc intervention held the franc at around 3.4092 to the mark, off its 3.4305 floor but weaker than 3.3950 on Monday.

Funds flowed to the mark, sapping other currencies including the lira, after Helmut Schlesinger, president of the Bundesbank, said he saw no room to ease monetary policy, despite calls to cut the interest-rate burden hanging over Europe.

The Bundesbank has been resisting pressure to cut rates and defuse tensions brewing again in the Euro-

### London Stocks Reach New High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Stocks prices rose Tuesday amid growing optimism of an economic recovery in Britain and elsewhere, pulling a key index up to its fourth consecutive record high.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index rose 13.2 points, or 0.42 percent, to 2,752.

Prices have been rising on indications that the U.S. economy might finally be picking up steam, as well as expectations that British interest-rate cuts could aid stocks.

Prices were also pushed up by news that the British pound had increased the

opportunity for interest-rate cuts in the countries affected.

"It's clear the ERM's troubles will never be over until German rates come down," said Ian Gunner, economist at Chase Bank. "But defending the franc is vital for the system's survival, so you can expect France and Germany to fight like hell."

The franc fought off an October offensive against it after the Bundesbank joined forces with the French to mount a high-cost currency defense.

On Tuesday, old victims of ERM strain were also sucked into the latest drama. The lira, which left the system in September after the pound, took a hammering and fell

See ERM, Page 12

## Outside Directors Seen As Fraud Cure in U.K.

**By Erik Ipsen**  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Nineteen months after it was set up to reform a system that allowed a series of corporate failures, the Cadbury Commission recommended Tuesday that British companies increase oversight by outside directors.

The panel's report and accompanying Code of Best Practice garnered rapid reviews. "It is a voluntary code that will likely be obeyed by the companies that are well run and ignored by those that are not," said Jim Cary, partner at the Robson Rhodes accounting firm.

Companies listed on the London Stock Exchange must comply with the code or reveal that they have not done so beginning in the financial year that will end on June 30, 1993.

The two-page code requires listed companies to have a minimum of three outside, or non-executive, directors "of caliber" on their boards and to have an audit committee with at least three nonexecutive directors.

With an eye toward abuses of executives such as Aul Nader, whose arrest for fraud led to the 1990 collapse of Polly Peck International PLC, and Robert Maxwell, whose media empire

crumbled after his death in November 1991 led to revelations of massive debt and misconduct, the code stresses the need for "a balance of power and authority, such that no one individual has unfettered powers of decision."

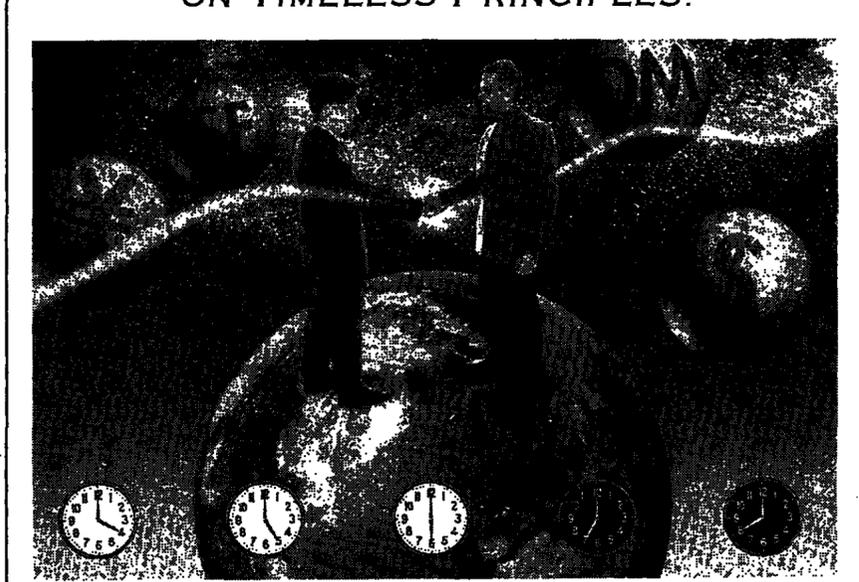
Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman of the commission and former chairman of Cadbury Schweppes PLC, conceded a code of sufficient strength to guarantee no future scandals would be so burdensome that directors would be unable to manage their companies.

Much of the debate over the adequacy of the code centers on enforcement. "Many of the proposals seem very sensible but the question is, will they work," said Michael Power, a lecturer at the London School of Economics.

The key to ensuring compliance is the requirement for all companies to state whether they are in compliance or to offer explanations for those areas in which they are not. That requirement will force the issues out into the open where shareholders can theoretically reach conclusions about whether those explanations are adequate.

"A lot will depend on whether they are complying with the letter of the code or its spirit," said Ian Burgess, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

## WE'VE BUILT A GLOBAL BANK ON TIMELESS PRINCIPLES.



From the beginning, Republic National Bank has been dedicated to a single objective: the protection of depositors' funds. We believe that preserving client assets is the most important service any bank can provide.

Safeguarding these assets requires more than good intentions, however. It demands strength. And the steady practice of our conservative philosophy has made us one of the

strongest banks in the world. Our risk-weighted capital ratios are among the best in the industry, and our reputation for safety is exceptional.

We're a subsidiary of Safra Republic Holdings S.A., with US\$1.1 billion in total capital. Our solid record of financial achievement has attracted many new customers to the group. In the past four years, client assets have climbed 400%, and now exceed US\$9 billion.

Our high level of client service is another aspect of our strength. We are known for building long-term relationships, and our skilled bankers can help each client realize his or her particular goals.

No one can predict the future. But we can help protect the funds that our clients need to meet it. Our emphasis on financial strength and personal service is as valid today as it was when banking began.

## REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK (SUISSE) SA

A SAFRA BANK

HEAD OFFICE: GENEVA 1204 - 2, PLACE DU LAC - TEL. (022) 705 55 55 - FOREX: (022) 705 55 50 AND GENEVA 1201 - 2, RUE DR. ALFRED-VINCENT / CORNER QUAI DU MONT-BLANC / BRANCHES: LUGANO 9501 - 1, VIA CANOVA - TEL. (091) 23 85 82 - ZURICH 8059 - STOCKERSTRASSE 37 - TEL. (01) 288 18 18 - GENEVA - RUE DU PRE - ST. PETER PORT - TEL. (41) 711 761 - AFFILIATE: REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK IN NEW YORK CITY OTHER LOCATIONS: GIBRALTAR - GUYANNE - LONDON - LUXEMBOURG - MILAN - MONTE CARLO - PARIS - BEVERLY HILLS - CAYMAN ISLANDS - LOS ANGELES - MEXICO CITY - MIAMI - MONTREAL - RASSAU - NEW YORK - BUENOS AIRES - CARACAS - MONTEVIDEO - PUNTA DEL ESTE - RIO DE JANEIRO - SANTIAGO - BEIRUT - BEIJING - HONG KONG - JAKARTA - SINGAPORE - TAIPEI - TOKYO

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Dec. 1
Amersterdam	1.750 2.728 1.134 5.259 1.127
Antwerp	1.031 4.763 5.218 1.452 1.234
Frankfurt	1.231 1.411 1.411 1.172 1.172
London (ca)	1.538 1.538 1.538 1.538 1.538
Madrid	112.58 112.57 72.58 2.337 1.130
Milan	1.451.9 2.213.9 87.28 24.93 1.131
New York (N)	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000
Paris	5.494 1.428 1.428 1.428 1.428
Tokyo	124.0 124.0 124.0 124.0 124.0
Zurich	1.231 1.171 1.171 1.171 1.171
1 ECU	1.231 1.171 1.171 1.171 1.171
1 SDR	1.231 1.171 1.171 1.171 1.171

Key Money Rates	Dec. 1
United States	3.00 Prev. 3.00
Discount rate	4.00 4.00
Prime rate	4.50 4.50
Federal funds	3.75 3.75
Federal FDR	3.25 3.25
Comm. paper 90 days	3.25 3.25
1-year Treasury bill	3.25 3.25
1-year Treasury note	4.25 4.25
5-year Treasury note	4.50 4.50
10-year Treasury note	4.75 4.75
30-year Treasury bond	7.25 7.25
Monthly March 30 day Treasury asset	5.00 5.00

Key Money Rates	Dec. 1
United States	3.00 Prev. 3.00
Discount rate	4.00 4.00
Prime rate	4.50 4.50
Federal funds	3.75 3.75
Federal FDR	3.25 3.25
Comm. paper 90 days	3.25 3.25
1-year Treasury bill	3.25 3.25
1-year Treasury note	4.25 4.25
5-year Treasury note	4.50 4.50
10-year Treasury note	4.75 4.75
30-year Treasury bond	7.25 7.25
Monthly March 30 day Treasury asset	5.00 5.00

MARKET DIARY

Disney's Drop Pulls Blue Chips Lower

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed mixed Tuesday, as a slump in Walt Disney Co. shares dragged blue-chip issues lower. Over-the-counter stocks continued to climb to new highs.

Tuesday's performance, which ended a four-session rally, came in the face of more good news about the economy.

N.Y. Stocks

The market's been up four days in a row, said John Blair, head equity trader at County NatWest Securities. "At some point, you expect some kind of pullback."

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 10.80 points to close at 3,294.36. Disney shares accounted for about half of the decline, sliding on news that the company's chairman and president had jointly sold about 5 million shares.

Decliners edged out advancers on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was unusually active, with about 259 million shares changing hands on the Big Board, up from 206 million on Monday.

Standard & Poor's 500 slipped 0.57 from Monday's record high of 430.78, while the Nasdaq combined composite index rose 1.22 to a record 653.95.

Small stocks continue to be driven higher by the perception that

President-elect Bill Clinton will move quickly to implement investment and tax credits for smaller businesses, traders said.

The latest economic reports also enabled stocks to recover from a morning slide until computer-driven sell orders battered prices again in the afternoon, traders said.

The government said the index of leading economic indicators rose 0.4 percent in October. Meanwhile, the National Association of Purchasing Management's index surged to 55.0 in November from 50.6 in October, the best pace since May.

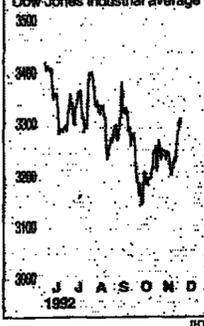
Disney, the most actively traded U.S. stock, tumbled 1% to 40%. Chairman Michael Eisner and President Frank Wells sold 5.09 million shares at \$40 a share through Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Texas Utilities, which went ex-dividend on Tuesday, fell 1/8 to 41 3/4. Digital Equipment slumped 1% to 32 1/2. The stock opened more than 1 point lower after large sell orders caused trading to be delayed about one hour. The delay spawned rumors of a product defect and selling by Digital employees. The company denied the product-defect rumors, and said that while some workers recently became eligible to sell stock bought under an employee ownership plan, several large blocks were offered for sale by nonemployee shareholders.

We Associated Press Dec.

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average



J J A S O N D 1992

We Associated Press Dec.

Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Dow Jones Industrial Average, S&P 500, NYSE Composite, and NASDAQ Composite.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Industrial, Financial, and Midcap.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Composite, Industrial, Financial, and Midcap.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Composite, Industrial, Financial, and Midcap.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Composite, Industrial, Financial, and Midcap.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes 30 Bonds, 100 Industrials, and 100 Financials.

Market Sales

Table with columns: NYSE adv. vol., NYSE adv. value, NYSE adv. volume, NYSE adv. value.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Short. Lists various stock symbols and their trading volumes.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Symbol, Bid, Ask, Last, Chg. Lists various S&P 100 index options.

We Associated Press Dec.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Lists various European futures contracts.

Food

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Lists various food futures contracts.

Metals

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Lists various metal futures contracts.

Industrials

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Lists various industrial futures contracts.

Energy

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Lists various energy futures contracts.

Grains

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Lists various grain futures contracts.

Oil

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Lists various oil futures contracts.

Stocks

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Lists various stock futures contracts.

Options

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Lists various options contracts.

We Associated Press Dec.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various spot commodity prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Yield. Lists various dividend-paying companies.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

USUAL

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

STOCK

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change. Lists various stock prices.

We Associated Press Dec.

Eisner Sells Disney Shares

BURBANK, California (UPI) — Walt Disney Co. said Tuesday that its two top executives, Michael D. Eisner and Frank G. Wells, sold 5.09 million shares of the company's stock for about \$203.6 million, in part because they feared tax-law changes would pressure Disney's earnings.

Disney shares fell 51.625, to \$40.50 on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Eisner, the chairman, and Mr. Wells, the president, exercised stock options granted to them in 1984 when they were hired. Disney released a portion of Mr. Eisner's letter to shareholders in the upcoming 1992 annual report, which said tax considerations were behind the sales as well as the impending expirations of the options in 1994.

"There was no way to extend that date (we tried) and, with the strong likelihood of impending tax legislation that would, if enacted, result in substantial additional tax liability to the company, it became evident that now was the time to exercise those options," said the letter from Mr. Eisner, who retains 3 million shares. "I insisted that Frank Wells do the same."

The letter did not specify how much might be lost, but Ray Watson, chairman of Disney's executive committee, said the company could have faced a loss in the range of \$90 million if the law were changed, as has been proposed, to limit the deduction for executive compensation to \$1 million.

The executives sold the shares, which accounted for about 1 percent of the company's equity, at \$40 each to Goldman, Sachs & Co. and said they were being redistributed to a broad number of buyers. Disney stock had been declining earlier in the day because of an analyst's prediction of bigger losses than expected at the EuroDisney theme park.

Smith Barney Takes Stake in Hoare

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., the brokerage subsidiary of Prudential Corp., said Tuesday it was purchasing a 20 percent stake in Hoare Holdings Inc., the former Hoare Govett Asia.

In March, Security Pacific Corp. sold the Hoare Govett Asia operations to managers and a Hong Kong company whose main shareholders were Kuwait and Hong Leong Co. of Malaysia. ABN AMRO Holding NV of the Netherlands bought the European Hoare business from Security Pacific, which announced the sales after its agreement to be acquired by BankAmerica Corp.

"We are clearly at the point where sophisticated customers, both individual and institutional, are interested in what is the best stock in the world, not just the best stock in the U.S.," said Jeffrey Lane, Smith Barney's vice chairman. Smith Barney has about 100 employees in Tokyo, 45 in Hong Kong and 40 in Singapore, while HG Asia has about 200 employees and offices in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Jakarta, Bombay, Sydney, Taipei, Manila, London and New York.

Dell Upgrades Personal Computers

AUSTIN, Texas (Reuters) — Dell Computer Corp. launched an upgraded line of personal computers on Tuesday, saying the sales could top \$1 billion next year in the United States alone.

In what the company described as its biggest product introduction, Dell rolled out 18 new 486-based PC systems that are not only 51 percent more powerful than the desktops they replace but cheaper as well. The new machines cost as little as \$1,200 and are based on Intel Corp.'s most advanced chips — the 486 series of SX, DX and DX2 microprocessors.

The announcement came just a day after Dell announced an 18 percent price cut for 386- and 486-based models.

U.S. Criticizes Taiwan Over Currency

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Treasury criticized the Taiwan government for keeping its currency artificially low against the U.S. dollar to get an unfair trade advantage and pile up foreign exchange.

"With continued large external surpluses, close to \$90 billion in foreign-exchange reserves and a high growth rate, this economy doesn't need rigid, state-imposed foreign-exchange restrictions," the Treasury said in a report to Congress on international exchange rate policies.

The report said China also manipulates the value of its currency to make its products cheaper abroad.

ERM: Speculators Target Franc

(Continued from first finance page) to around 885 to the mark from Monday's 875.25.

But dealers said the focus was still on the situation inside the battle-scarred money grid. The Danish

Foreign Exchange

krone, also considered a selling target, followed the franc down and was 3.8930 to the mark in late European trade, approaching its 3.901 floor. But the Irish punt was holding steady at Monday's levels.

German View Hits Dollar

The dollar fell Tuesday in light trading against major foreign currencies on the fresh signs from the Bundesbank that Germany was not ready to cut interest rates, news agencies reported from New York.

The U.S. currency lost nearly 2 pence, dropping to 1.5730 DM from 1.5903 DM on Monday. It dropped to 1.4045 Swiss francs from 1.4340 francs, to 5.3665 French francs from 5.4065 francs, and to 124.15 yen from 124.60 yen. The pound rose to \$1.5485 from \$1.5155.

Money watchers said some players read Mr. Schlesinger's statements as the final end in hopes for a cut at the Bundesbank's next policy meeting Dec. 10 and subsequently sold the dollar down.

"The pendulum of market opinion has swung to the extreme once again, and suddenly everyone thinks the Bundesbank will never cut rates," said Keith Edmunds at Natwest in London.

"The sell-off was triggered by the Schlesinger comments, but the fact is we've been hitting our head on 1.6050 for a while now," said Earl Johnson, vice president at Harris Bankcorp in Chicago.

As the dollar lurched downward, other investors joined in the selling to cut their losses on dollar positions, traders said.

"The dollar is still on the uptrend," said Peter Wong, a trader at Overseas Union Bank. "But the market's a little ahead of itself."

The large differential between high German rates and lower U.S. rates continues to make the mark a more attractive investment, Mr. Wong said. As a result, investors sell dollars to book profits whenever the dollar stalls above the 1.60 DM level, he said.

The dollar was also hurt by news reports that quoted Federal Reserve officials as saying that the Fed was not likely to raise short-term rates soon because inflation is under control.

(UPI, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Oil Prices Weaken Further

NEW YORK — Oil prices fell Tuesday, with West Texas Intermediate futures for January delivery on the New York Mercantile Exchange off another 38 cents to close at \$19.51 per barrel. Traders said OPEC's 1993 first-quarter production agreement would not alleviate growing supplies and slack demand.

West Texas prices have fallen 76 cents since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries concluded its talks in Vienna on Friday. January futures for the world benchmark crude oil, North Sea Brent Blend, touched seven-month lows of \$18.59 per barrel in London and were trading around \$18.66 after closing Monday at \$18.84.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

U.S. FUTURES

We Associated Press Dec.

Grains

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various grain futures contracts.

Oil

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various oil futures contracts.

Stocks

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock futures contracts.

Options

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various options contracts.

Metals

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various metal futures contracts.

Food

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various food futures contracts.

Livestock

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various livestock futures contracts.

Financial

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various financial futures contracts.

Stocks

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock futures contracts.

Options

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various options contracts.

Metals

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various metal futures contracts.

Food

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various food futures contracts.

Livestock

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various livestock futures contracts.

Financial

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various financial futures contracts.

Stocks

Table with columns: Symbol, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock futures contracts.

Manila-Westinghouse Snag

MANILA — The Philippines rejected a compromise Tuesday with Westinghouse Electric Corp. to settle a dispute over a nuclear power plant, and the country said it would pursue a lawsuit against the company for allegedly breaching the late president Ferdinand E. Marcos.

President Fidel Ramos said the government was breaking off negotiations with Westinghouse on a "conditional settlement" reached in March, under which the company would have repaired and operated the mothballed 630-megawatt power plant on the Bataan peninsula northwest of Manila.

"Both parties negotiated in good faith, but in the end Westinghouse was unable to offer terms and conditions which provided a substantial net benefit to the country," Mr. Ramos said. He said the government would explore alternative agreements with other foreign companies to repair and operate the \$2.2 billion plant.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Press Dec.

Amsterdam

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Amsterdam stock prices.

Brussels

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Brussels stock prices.

Frankfurt

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Frankfurt stock prices.

London

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various London stock prices.

Paris

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Paris stock prices.

Sao Paulo

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Sao Paulo stock prices.

Singapore

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Singapore stock prices.

Tokyo

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Tokyo stock prices.

Zurich

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Zurich stock prices.

Stockholm

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Stockholm stock prices.

Toronto

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Toronto stock prices.

Stockholm

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Stockholm stock prices.

Manila-Westinghouse Snag

MANILA — The Philippines rejected a compromise Tuesday with Westinghouse Electric Corp. to settle a dispute over a nuclear power plant, and the country said it would pursue a lawsuit against the company for allegedly breaching the late president Ferdinand E. Marcos.

President Fidel Ramos said the government was breaking off negotiations with Westinghouse on a "conditional settlement" reached in March, under which the company would have repaired and operated the mothballed 630-megawatt power plant on the Bataan peninsula northwest of Manila.

"Both parties negotiated in good faith, but in the end Westinghouse was unable to offer terms and conditions which provided a substantial net benefit to the country," Mr. Ramos said. He said the government would explore alternative agreements with other foreign companies to repair and operate the \$2.2 billion plant.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Press Dec.

Amsterdam

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Amsterdam stock prices.

Brussels

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Brussels stock prices.

Frankfurt

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Frankfurt stock prices.

London

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various London stock prices.

Paris

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Paris stock prices.

Sao Paulo

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Lists various Sao Paulo stock prices.

Singapore

# NYSE

Today's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	35.00	+0.08
DISC	25.00	+0.05
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	10.00	+0.02
GOOG	8.00	+0.01
APPL	7.00	+0.01

### Long-term security and performance in a liquidity investment?

RG Money Plus, an investment fund incorporated under Luxembourg law, is Robeco Bank's unique money market fund. It's a liquidity investment that's designed to generate high returns even when interest rates fall and so bond prices increase.

Contact us to find out more.

**ROBECO BANK**  
(SWITZERLAND) S.A.

16 chemin des Coquelicots, CH-1215 Geneva 15  
Telephone: (41) 22-341 1297 Fax: (41) 22-341 1292.

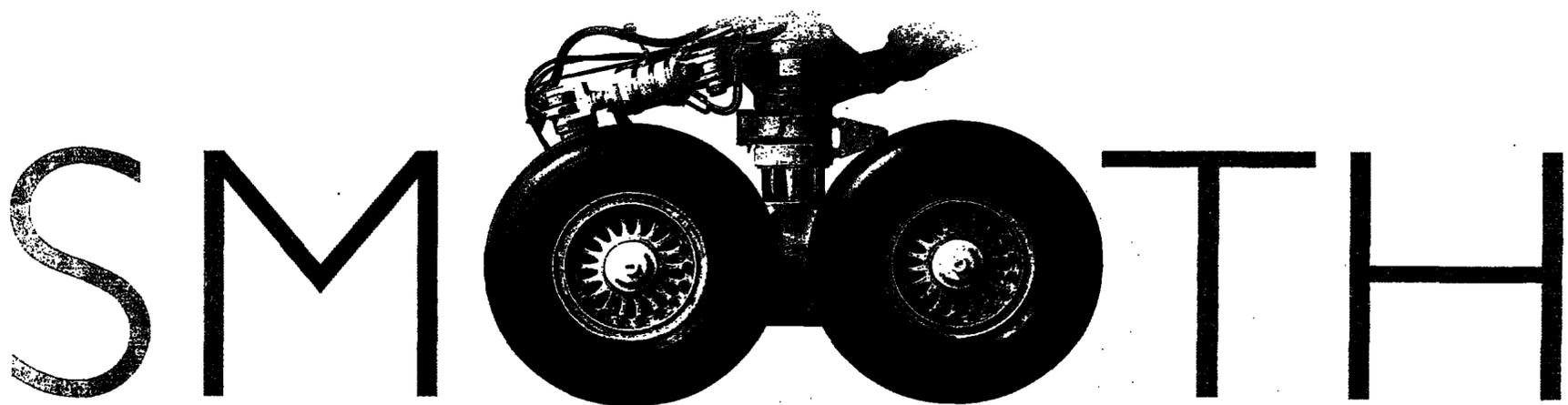
(Continued on page 17)

# NASDAQ

**Tuesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Symbol	Price	% Chg	Volume
AA	10.00	0.00	100
ABB	10.00	0.00	100
ABC	10.00	0.00	100
ABD	10.00	0.00	100
ABE	10.00	0.00	100
ABF	10.00	0.00	100
ABG	10.00	0.00	100
ABH	10.00	0.00	100
ABI	10.00	0.00	100
ABJ	10.00	0.00	100
ABK	10.00	0.00	100
ABL	10.00	0.00	100
ABM	10.00	0.00	100
ABN	10.00	0.00	100
ABO	10.00	0.00	100
ABP	10.00	0.00	100
ABQ	10.00	0.00	100
ABR	10.00	0.00	100
ABS	10.00	0.00	100
ABT	10.00	0.00	100
ABU	10.00	0.00	100
ABV	10.00	0.00	100
ABW	10.00	0.00	100
ABX	10.00	0.00	100
ABY	10.00	0.00	100
ABZ	10.00	0.00	100

Symbol	Price	% Chg	Volume
AA	10.00	0.00	100
ABB	10.00	0.00	100
ABC	10.00	0.00	100
ABD	10.00	0.00	100
ABE	10.00	0.00	100
ABF	10.00	0.00	100
ABG	10.00	0.00	100
ABH	10.00	0.00	100
ABI	10.00	0.00	100
ABJ	10.00	0.00	100
ABK	10.00	0.00	100
ABL	10.00	0.00	100
ABM	10.00	0.00	100
ABN	10.00	0.00	100
ABO	10.00	0.00	100
ABP	10.00	0.00	100
ABQ	10.00	0.00	100
ABR	10.00	0.00	100
ABS	10.00	0.00	100
ABT	10.00	0.00	100
ABU	10.00	0.00	100
ABV	10.00	0.00	100
ABW	10.00	0.00	100
ABX	10.00	0.00	100
ABY	10.00	0.00	100
ABZ	10.00	0.00	100



as silk is over 600 touchdowns a week to  
over 70 destinations worldwide.

Thai International's fleet comprises more than 60 of the most technologically advanced aircraft in the world. Boeing 747-400s and McDonnell Douglas MD11s service our long haul routes. The brilliant A300-600 Airbus and Boeing 737s connect our 30-destination regional network, while our 23 destinations in Thailand are serviced by Boeing 737-200s, ATRs and BAe146s.



# A Coup in Haute Couture Scherrer Ousted From His Fashion House

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jean-Louis Scherrer was thrown out Tuesday from the couture house that carries his name — a first in the history of high fashion — in a bid to return the ailing enterprise to profitability. Patrick Thomas, Scherrer's president, announced the abrupt departure of the designer and his immediate replacement by Erik Mortensen, 67, designer for Pierre Balmain until 1990.

Citing "serious losses" for the past three years, which he said are expected to reach 40 million French francs (\$7.4 million) in 1992 on revenue of 140 million francs, Mr. Thomas said that drastic action was needed to save the house. He said 65 employees, or about half the staff, would lose their jobs, although this would not include personnel from the couture section.

The decision to remove Mr. Scherrer was made by the house's financial backer, Seibo-Season of Japan, which took a majority shareholding with Hermes in the Paris house in April 1990.

The debacle is part of the continuing story of the takeover of high fashion by businesses with eyes fixed on the bottom line.

Mr. Scherrer, 56, who holds 10 percent of the stock and now loses not only a livelihood but also his trading name, said Tuesday: "I am in a state of shock. I can't believe it. I am going to fight this injustice."

He said it was "incredible" that he should have been shown the door by Seibo and Hermes and accused of *faute lourde*, a term implying gross professional misconduct.

At a press conference given by Kumiko Tsutsumi of Seibo-Season, Mr. Thomas outlined the restructuring, which should allow the house to post an operating profit by the end of 1993.

Mr. Tsutsumi said the backers would inject a further 25 million francs of capital, bringing the investment since 1990 to 100 million francs, excluding the purchase price, which was never disclosed.

"We found that the financial situation was not as good as we had been led to believe and the ambitious program of licenses, did not yield the expected results," Mr. Thomas said. "But above all it was a problem of chemistry between the new owners and Mr. Scherrer."

Mr. Mortensen said Tuesday that the house's mistake was to be too concentrated on an Arab clientele. Mr. Mortensen, who was himself shown the door at Balmain when the financier Alain Chevalier took over, will make his high-fashion comeback at Scherrer in January.

In the expensive 1980s, when high fashion was on a roll, financiers saw haute couture as a loss-making locomotive that could drive a gravy train of licensed products and especially perfumes. Since then, the world of fashion and luxury goods has fallen on hard times and investors are no longer willing to tolerate those losses.

In the 1980s, Bernard Arnault revved up Dior (throwing out its long-serving designer Marc Bohan), gained control of Givenchy and set up the house of Christian Lacroix. Both Givenchy and Lacroix have recently expressed discontent at the lack of personal contact with their backer.

At Balmain, both backers and designers have come and gone. In November, Erik Fayer, Balmain's previous owner who bought the house back from Mr. Chevalier at a knock-down price, hired the American designer Oscar de la Renta as couturier.

Yet there are still big players in the luxury market in the 1990s. Dunhill, which bought the house of Chloé in 1983, installed Karl Lagerfeld as designer this year. And the company is reputedly eyeing the Italian luxury-goods company Gucci.

# Russia Puts EC Won't Rule Out Major Firms Steel Retaliation Up for Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russia said Tuesday it would privatize its 5,000 biggest companies next year, but officials acknowledged that it was hard to tell which were likely industrial powerhouses and which were potential failures.

President Boris N. Yeltsin told parliament that the massive privatization drive, reversing decades of communist state control, represented the transfer of a major part of Russia's wealth to private hands.

"For the first time, the state is not taking away from its citizens but making them owners of a large portion of national property," the president said.

He said the 5,000 companies would be sold off in special sales where Russia's 150 million people would be able to buy shares in individual companies in exchange for privatization vouchers that are being distributed free to all citizens.

But Dmitri Vasilyev, deputy head of the Russian Committee on State Property, said the volatile economic situation and absence of Western accounting methods made it hard to pick winners and losers.

"With the enterprises we're dealing with now, it's very hard to tell whether they're potential giants in the future economy or whether they're bankrupt, because the situation in the market is still very unstable," he said.

"The danger exists, of course, that some enterprises will go bankrupt. That is real. But there's no way out of this situation except to move towards the market," he said.

Mr. Vasilyev said the privatization proposals for next year would be passed to parliament for its approval.

Officials said individuals, large investors and foreign investors could take part in the auctions, where the price of shares will be set according to demand.

But in the middle of a slump that has sent industrial output plunging by one-fifth this year and forced many companies to lay off workers or pile up debts, many Russians are deeply skeptical of the plan.

Disregarding Mr. Yeltsin's exhortations to join in creating a society with "millions of owners instead of a handful of millionaires," many people have already sold their vouchers for cash at well below their face value of 10,000 rubles (\$22).

The government has responded by widening the use of the vouchers to make them more attractive.

BRUSSELS — The European Community said Tuesday that duties placed by the United States on steel exports from 12 countries were a threat to a global trade agreement, and the EC refused to rule out retaliation.

The EC Commission described the U.S. move as unjustified. "This unilateral move is not necessarily fruitful for the climate of the general negotiation," a spokesman said, referring to the six years of trade talks known as the Uruguay Round under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The dispute affects \$1 billion worth of exports from six EC countries of rolled flat steel, widely used in manufacturing. Although this is a small part of the overall EC-U.S. trade of \$100 billion a year, the political importance of Europe's labor-intensive steel sector adds weight to the dispute.

The U.S. duties also affect steel from Austria, Mexico, Brazil, Sweden, South Korea and New Zealand.

The steel disagreement erupted just 10 days after an accord to end a bitter U.S.-EC dispute over farm subsidies. That agreement removed a major obstacle to the conclusion of the 108-country GATT talks.

Francis Mer, chairman of Usinor-Sacilor, which controls most French steel production, said the quarrel provoked the threat of a trade war. Speaking in New York, he said Europe could not "fail to react" if the United States pushed through the anti-dumping duties.

Mr. Mer said his company would have to cut annual steel production by 500,000 metric tons a year if the duties were made permanent.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg, AFP)

### Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Frankfurt DAX	1900	1880	1880	-0.53
London FTSE 100 Index	2800	2780	2780	-0.71
Paris CAC 40	2100	2080	2080	-0.95
Amsterdam	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Brussels Stock Index	5,550.16	5,557.11	5,557.11	+0.13
Frankfurt DAX	1,544.89	1,544.34	1,544.34	+0.04
Frankfurt FAZ	605.47	605.05	605.05	-0.10
Helsinki HEX	860.70	860.31	860.31	+0.05
London Financial Times 30	2,105.50	2,095.80	2,095.80	+0.51
London FTSE 100	2,792.00	2,778.80	2,778.80	+0.48
Madrid General Index	212.00	216.00	216.00	-1.85
Milan MIB	865.60	867.00	867.00	-0.23
Paris CAC 40	1,792.29	1,771.31	1,771.31	+1.18
Stockholm Affarsvarlden	1,002.48	1,011.54	1,011.54	-0.90
Vienna Stock Index	346.15	346.49	346.49	-0.10
Zurich SBS	640.70	638.00	638.00	+0.27

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

- Volkswagen AG maintained its dominance of the German car market in October with a market share of 30.1 percent, slightly down from 30.9 percent in September, according to the Federal Motor Office.
- Solway SA, Belgium's largest chemicals concern, said it expected group net profit to be slightly lower than the 11.69 billion francs (\$354 million) earned in 1991, due to the general slowdown in Europe.
- GEC Alsthom has received an order worth 5.4 billion French francs (\$1 billion) to deliver 135 locomotives to the French railway system.
- Berliner Bank AG said partial operating profit in the first 10 months of 1992 surged 60 percent to 281 million Deutsche marks (\$175 million), largely due to the merger with Berliner Stadbank of Eastern Germany.
- Czechoslovakia has received more capital from U.S. investors than from Germans this year, the economic daily Hospodarske Noviny said.
- City of London magistrates extended bail for two sons of the late Robert Maxwell until April 1.
- Renault SA and Volvo AB are to set up a joint product-planning unit for the development of two car model series, a Renault spokesman said.
- Trafalgar House PLC slashed its dividend to 6 pence per share for the year ending in September, from 18.4 pence the previous year.
- Zambia kicked off a privatization program as 37 companies issued bids for six firms.
- Eastern Electricity, Britain's biggest regional electricity company, said it would cut 450 jobs over the next three months.
- Beiersdorf AG said it had recovered British and Commonwealth rights to Nivea, the hand cream, that it lost during World War II when Britain gave the rights to Smith & Nephew PLC.
- Banco Bozano, Simonsen of Brazil has agreed to acquire a 12 percent stake in Lattinvest, a London-based investment bank.
- Freco BV, the commercial-vehicle arm of Fiat SpA, said it expected a 10 percent drop in commercial vehicle sales in 1993, with a 30 percent drop likely in Germany.
- Groupe Le Monde, holding company of the French newspaper, said it posted a loss of 16.14 million francs in 1991, narrowed from 24.76 million in 1990.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, AFP

### JOBS: Hard Times Dent Equal Opportunity in Japan

(Continued from first finance page) cal and one of the few women who have climbed to the near-top of Japan's managerial ladder. "Everything has hit a very big wall even before we made a first big leap ahead."

The law, they say, has been little help. Companies are urged to "endeavor" to reach the goals, but face no penalty if they fail.

The 1985 law, passed by Parliament just before the expiration of the UN Decade for Women, distasteful that companies could not discriminate on the basis of sex in hiring, assignment, or promotion. Soon afterward, the number of women hired in Japan rose dramatically. Now they make up more than 40 percent of the work force. Slightly more than half of all Japanese women now hold some kind of job.

The biggest increases, according to Japan's labor ministry, have come in office clerical work. But the number of women in manufacturing also soared, to 20 percent of working women in Japan.

Many of those were part of the huge corps of what Japan loosely terms its part-time workers, many of whom actually work more than 40 hours a week. But when Japan's boom came to an abrupt end, part-time workers were the first to go.

The problems may be deepest in the managerial ranks. Japan's largest companies and banks have been most resistant to giving women responsibility over other employees. By the government's count, there were 140,000 women in managerial jobs the year before the equal-opportunity law was enacted. In 1990, the number had risen only to 190,000.

The statistics suggest that even that rise is questionable. Six years after the law went into effect, the number of women hired at some of

Japan's largest trading companies — Mitsubishi Corp., C. Itoh and Nishio Iwai Corp. — can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Yet by the companies' accounts, 10 percent or more of applicants are women.

"Women just don't want to work in career-track positions, I guess," Mitsubishi's spokesman said.

Women tell another story. They say Japanese companies often encourage men to marry within the company. As a result, young women say they are often judged according to their appearance, questioned about their family background, and asked in detail about their living arrangements. For many companies, it is still unacceptable for young women employees to live alone rather than with their families.

Those expecting to stay for a career-track position often say that the atmosphere turns chilly.

Those expecting to stay for a career-track position often say that the atmosphere turns chilly.

Those expecting to stay for a career-track position often say that the atmosphere turns chilly.

Those expecting to stay for a career-track position often say that the atmosphere turns chilly.

Those expecting to stay for a career-track position often say that the atmosphere turns chilly.

# The twenty key world markets reported in a single index — daily in the IHT.

### THE TRIB INDEX: 94.30

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index is composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

Region	Weighting	Close	High	Low
Asia Pacific	25%	85.58	86.54	84.54
Europe	45%	97.50	98.55	95.55
N. America	30%	98.44	99.44	97.44

#### Industrial Sectors

Sector	Close	High	Low
Energy	95.47	95.59	91.13
Utilities	91.25	91.72	89.55
Pharmaceuticals	95.42	95.58	93.63
Services	98.55	98.60	97.25
Capital Goods	97.84	98.00	95.00
New Markets	92.54	92.60	91.42
Consumer Goods	97.84	98.00	95.00
Metals	97.75	97.87	95.00

The Trib Index, the IHT's exclusive global equities index, tracks share price movements in all the world's major markets and industrial sectors.

This unique index provides a quick, selective benchmark on the state of the world's stock markets and, indirectly, the international economy.

The Trib Index appears daily, Tuesday through Saturday, in the International Herald Tribune.

INTERNATIONAL  
HERALD  
TRIBUNE

### NEW from the International Herald Tribune

# INTERNATIONAL FUND INVESTMENT

## The World in Their Hands

The Power of Fund Investment

- Breaking into Asia • Luxembourg vs. Dublin
- The Perfect Canadian Bank • Regulation and Deregulation
- Emerging Markets Go Latin • Japan: The Fight for Value

# The central source on fund investment.

— The first and only magazine to be created specifically for the professional fund marketplace.

— IFI provides the information necessary for fully-informed fund investment decisions.

— IFI offers the fund industry a forum for debating the key issues.

Topics to be covered will include:

- Fund performance measurement
- Financial regulation
- Changes in investment patterns
- Developments in fund administration
- Viewpoints from industry leaders
- Interviews with leading personalities

### Herald Tribune

Return your order to: International Herald Tribune, Simon Osborn, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or fax to (33-1) 46 97 21 33.

Please send me the 2 remaining issues for 1992 of IFI for US \$80 (FF 420).

Name \_\_\_\_\_ 2-12-92

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Code \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

Payment is by check or credit card.

Check enclosed.

Please charge by credit card:

AMEX  Visa  Access

Card no. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

### AMEX

**Today's Closing**  
 Tables include the nationwide closing prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 Week High	Low	PA	CHG
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 Week High	Low	PA	CHG
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0

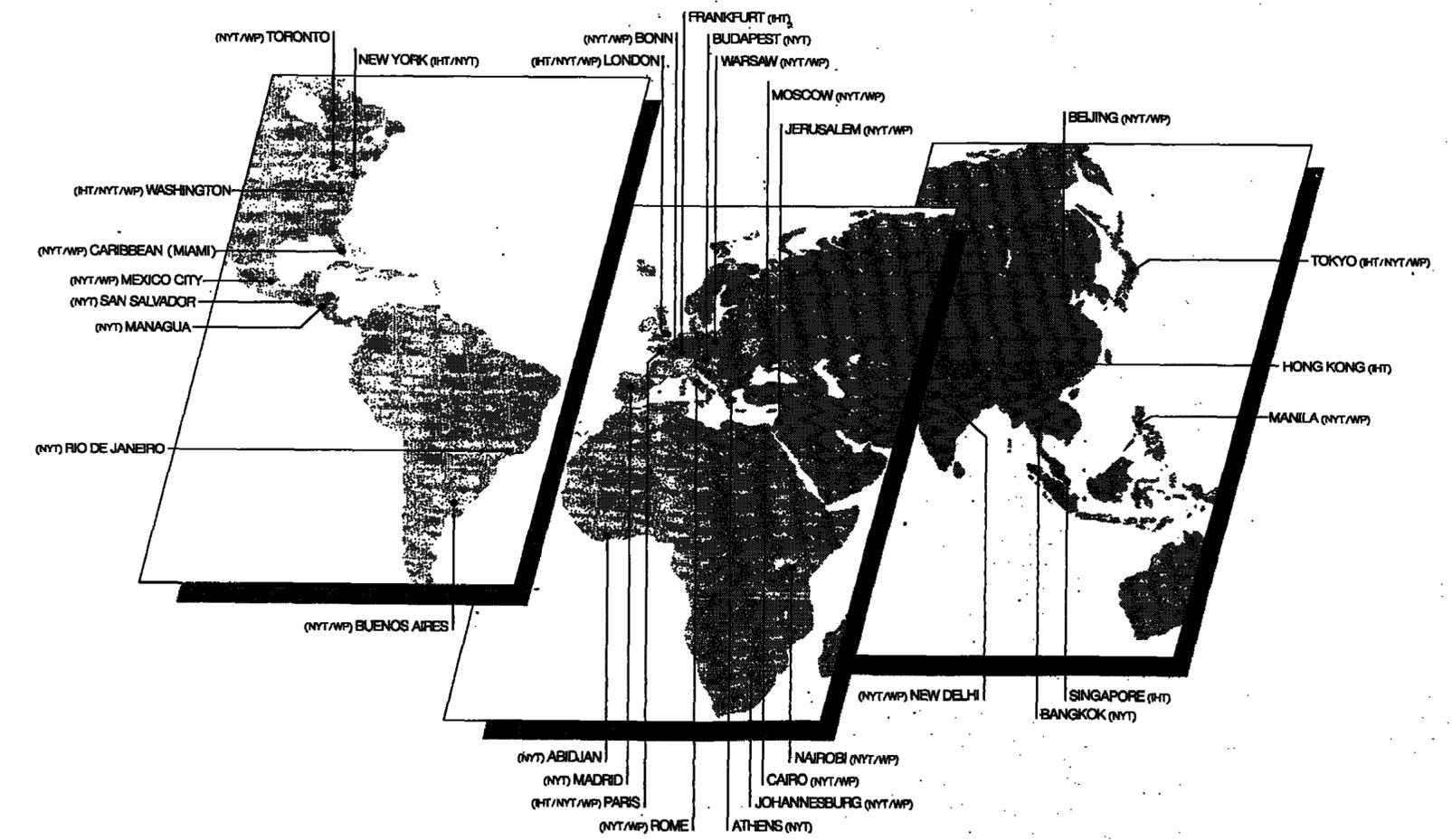
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 Week High	Low	PA	CHG
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 Week High	Low	PA	CHG
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 Week High	Low	PA	CHG
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 Week High	Low	PA	CHG
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
110 1/2	108 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.5	22	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0

# The World's Most Extensive News-Gathering Network.



The International Herald Tribune maintains its own news bureaus in eight key cities and also benefits from the unparalleled correspondent networks of its two parent newspapers, The New York Times and The Washington Post, America's two most influential dailies. And, of course, we subscribe to the major wire services as well.

The product of these unmatched resources is distilled each

day by a team of some forty expert editors to bring our readers the most compact yet comprehensive package of news and opinion, available anywhere.

**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**  
 Published by The New York Times and The Washington Post  
 Bringing the world's most important news to the world's most important audience.



# SPORTS TENNIS

## Jubilantly, Swiss Ready for Unlikely Davis Cup Final

By Christopher Clarey  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Georges Deniau, like most French citizens, will never forget the scene: Guy Forget quivering with joy, flat on his back, Yannick Noah leaping skyward, Henri Leconte sinking to his knees and bursting into tears.

For Deniau, the images are all the more vivid because he was in Lyon last December when the French stunned the Americans to win the Davis Cup after a 59-year drought.

"It was marvelous for me, an old French player," Deniau said recently. "To see it finally return to France after they had worked so long, well, I cried in the stands. Then I went to the locker room, quickly kissed them all and left. It was their party."

A year later, Deniau could be on the verge of his own celebration. As the national coach in neighboring Switzerland, the expatriate Frenchman is one of the driving forces behind another improbable Davis Cup adventure. This time, it's the Swiss who are the surprise finalists. But unlike the French, they will have to face the heavily favored Americans in hostile territory: Fort Worth, Texas, this weekend.

While the Swiss have two fine players in Jakob Hlasek, a former top 10 player now ranked No. 34, and Marc Rosset, the gold medalist at the Barcelona Games and ranked No. 36, the Americans have No. 1 Jim Courier, No. 3 Pete Sampras and No. 9 Andre Agassi. They also have an inspirational element that was missing last year, John McEnroe, ranked No. 20.

"Maybe we're going to get crushed, 5-0, but don't tell me there's no chance," Rosset said. "I

didn't believe we could win, I'd stay home and go ski."

Rosset, a 22-year-old, gangly bon vivant with an explosive serve, can be forgiven for waxing positive. When the year began, the Swiss had never won a round in the World Group, the elite bracket of Davis Cup competition.

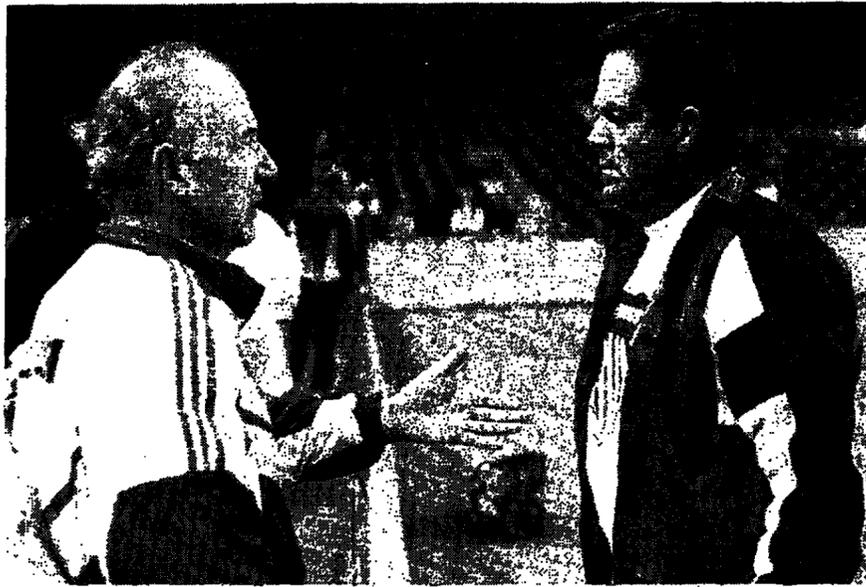
But then Richard Krajicek, the Netherlands' top player, missed the opening round with an injury; Noah unsuccessfully juggled the French team in the quarterfinals, and nearly 18,000 Swiss legged their cowbells indoors and abandoned their habitual reserve during a 5-0 semifinal victory over Brazil in Geneva.

"They could have had 30,000 people, but there was no more room in the arena," said Roger Jamin, a journalist for Le Matin, the country's leading French-language daily. "In Switzerland, the three biggest sports are soccer, Alpine skiing and hockey. In soccer, we haven't qualified for a World Cup in 20 years. In skiing, we're so used to winning that it's become nearly banal. In hockey, our best finish in a major championship is fourth. I'm not sure I've ever seen anything here to match the enthusiasm for this final."

The Swiss cup team traces the roots of this uncharacteristic national mania to the French victory in Lyon.

"In the French part of Switzerland, we watch French TV, listen to French radio stations and read French papers," said Rosset, a Geneva native. "I think the people got a little bit frustrated that the French were speaking about nothing but the Davis Cup."

The connections between the two teams are also strong. Deniau



Georges Deniau talking to the U.S. captain, Tom Gorman, between practices in Fort Worth, Texas, where the final will start Friday.

was a French national coach and has been directing the Swiss cup squad for 10 years and running the Swiss national program for three. Hlasek and Forget, both former pupils of Deniau, won the 1990 ATP Tour doubles championship and remain the closest of friends.

"The French last year showed how a Davis Cup should be done—just like the Australians and the Swedes used to show it," said Hlasek, 28, who lives in Zurich. "And I think because we're all so close to the French, it had an even bigger impact on us. The Davis Cup thing is friendship and togetherness. The spirit of the team is as important as the quality of the players."

Unfortunately for the Swiss, their team spirit has suffered recently, primarily because of an on-going conflict between Deniau and the Swiss Tennis Federation. The first source of discord was the federation's decision to move the national training center from Ecublens, in French-speaking Switzerland, to Burgdorf, in German-speaking Switzerland.

Deniau, who does not speak German and apparently isn't keen to start, protested and at first refused to consider making the move. Rosset and Hlasek reacted by threatening not to play Davis Cup next year if Deniau was no longer coach.

The second cloud formed in mid-

October, when the federation announced a new concept for junior development that called for an increased emphasis on private coaches — running counter to Deniau's desire to keep most of the top juniors under his tutelage. What irked Rosset and Hlasek was that one of the architects of the new plan was Roland Stadler, who is the official Davis Cup captain. Federation rules prohibit Deniau from occupying the captaincy because he is not a Swiss citizen.

A meeting between Deniau and federation officials on Nov. 6 did improve hopes for a compromise. But Stadler was unable to repair his relations with Rosset and Hlasek.

On Nov. 11, after a vote of no confidence from his players, Stadler resigned and was replaced by a former Davis Cup player, Dimitri (Tim) Sturdivant.

In spite of the infighting, the Swiss can take heart in Rosset's maturation and in Hlasek's 2-1 career edge over Agassi and 1-0 edge over Courier. Also, Rosset and Hlasek won this year's doubles title at the French Open. But the Americans are stronger than last year, and the element of surprise is no longer a factor.

"I love the Swiss, and you never know in Davis Cup," said Noah. "But I wouldn't put my money on them."

## Some Golf Therapy On Scotland's Links

By Jaime Diaz  
New York Times Service

"The game was invented a billion years ago. Don't you remember?"

—Old Scottish saying.

NEW YORK — As it has undergone a second tidal wave of popularity since Arnold Palmer first shook the world, golf in much of the world has been suffering from a case of the terrible twos: too slow, too expensive, too elaborate, too self-conscious and too hard.

Too often, the packaged golf experience begins with paying something frightfully close to \$100 for a five-hour journey in an electric cart, which, the golfer is instructed, is to remain wedded to a concrete path.

The golfer maneuvers the vehicle between island greens and condominiums, stopping only for quick excursions onto a carpet of overwatered emerald grass, from where he or she will try to avoid hitting the ball into a lake or someone's backyard.

As more golfers have been disillusioned through this sterile production line, the pendulum has begun to swing back to a more elemental approach to an ancient game.

American architects have been building courses that are less penal, flow more with the indigenous terrain, cost less to play and maintain, and are more conducive to walking. With luck, golf in America will be a better game by the year 2000.

Of course, the transition will also take a pilgrimage to Scotland.

In the land where golf was invented and has been played by the working classes for 500 years, the natives have never allowed the superficial to intrude on the game's sublime simplicity. In Scotland, more than anywhere else in the world, there is pure golf.

That belief was bolstered on a weeklong trip that my father and I made last month. We crisscrossed the country to play five classic links courses — North Berwick, Gullane, St. Andrews, Turnberry and Prestwick — in three days.

On a links course in the British Isles — and only a few true links exist anywhere else in the world — the golfer feels like a time traveler. By standing on the first tee, he has stepped back through centuries to what is literally common ground and common experience.

On the gaired, unlabelling 14th hole at North Berwick, called Perfection, the game seems so old that imagining your playing partner to be a shepherd hitting a rock with a crook is effortless.

Physically, a links is an invigorating environment, made to walk. Because less has been done to them than any courses on earth, the rumpled links have a natural, unadorned beauty.

The colors are rich but muted, an almost khaki green turf blending into a gunmetal gray sky. The sounds are the dull roar of the wind, broken by the crunch of spikes on hard packed turf. The smells are a clean mix of ocean air and cool, energizing menthol from the heather, gorse and sandy soil.

A links is the litmus test of skill and attitude. It asks the golfer if he has the imagination to improvise, if he can absorb with humor and wisdom the inevitable serendipity of

this type of play, and ultimately, if he can put aside the preoccupation with score and enjoy the simple act of playing.

It is an approach that comes easily to the Scots, a people whose history of economic and political deprivation has made them adept at taking the bad with the good. Accordingly, they love the game in its totality, and look upon its inherent unfairness as just another facet of an overriding cosmic joke.

Armed with that philosophy, the game is played briskly, without the fidgety indecision and general wasted motion so common elsewhere.

Scots do not take "multigrains," and play preferred lies only when the greenskeeper is trying to protect the condition of the turf. The arc of their swings tends to be compact, all the better to keep the ball

## On a links course in the British Isles the golfer feels like a time traveler.

low and out of the wind and in the fairway, from where the game can keep moving. Three-hour rounds are the standard in Scotland.

In short, the Scots seem to know something about the game that most of the rest of the world does not, and the quiet certainty with which they carry that presumed knowledge has entranced us.

I know that each of the six times I've been to Scotland to work and play golf, I've gone home with a wonderful sensation of reflective ease. For the first few days back, problems seemed solvable, and tasks were welcomed challenges.

Our recent trip had a similar effect on my father, a 63-year-old, 9-handicap golfer who has played nearly every weekend for 30 years.

He isn't steeped in the history of the game, but he feels the ancestral lure. Like Bobby Jones, his favorite course is the Old Course at St. Andrews, even though hidden pot bunkers frequently catch his 180-year drives.

This time, he particularly loved Turnberry, a course off the Irish Sea whose tall dunes and jagged cliffs make it perhaps the most dramatic course in Scotland. On an idyllic morning we had the course and what seemed like the entire Ayrshire coastline to ourselves.

A few days after we returned, I called my father at home in California.

"You know, I can't get that Turnberry out of my mind," he said. "I remember every hole. I've been having dreams about it."

There was a pause on the phone, broken when my mother said, "Well, aren't you going to tell him?"

My father laughed, then continued in a voice full of wonder.

"You aren't going to believe what happened," he said. "Three days after I got back, I had a hole-in-one." Before I could react, he stopped me. "Then yesterday, I had another one. Both of them flew in the hole."

He had only had one before. I took the news with a strange calm. Somehow, I knew, it had everything to do with Scotland.

## The Stars Fall on Vanbiesbroeck

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The villain who ended John Vanbiesbroeck's unbeaten streak in Madison Square Garden was not one of the three North Stars who beat him with three third-period goals in less than two minutes.

It was the lone North Star at the other end of the rink.

Stu Gavin, Ulf Dahlén and Mike Craig scored goals in a 1-32 span of the third period and Jon Casey stopped 41 shots, pacing Minnesota to a 4-2 triumph Monday night in New York and halting the North Stars' run of futility against the Rangers at nine games.

Casey extended his unbeaten string on the road to four games and Minnesota handed Vanbiesbroeck his first loss on home ice in his last 20 starts. He had been 15-1-4 going back to Nov. 13, 1991, when he lost to Washington.

The New York goaltender, who had a personal unbeaten streak snapped at four (3-0-1), hadn't lost in four starts against Minnesota, while the Rangers suffered their fourth straight loss on home ice for the first time since January 1983.

The North Stars improved to 5-

1-1 in their last seven games and are one of five teams with a winning road mark.

Canadiens 3, Sabres 0: Patrick Roy made 23 saves for his 19th NHL shutout as Montreal beat visiting Buffalo behind goals from Vincent Damphousse, Stephen Lebeaux and Denis Savard to move back into a tie with Pittsburgh for first overall in the 24-team NHL at 17-6-3.

Bruins 4, Nordiques 3: Steve Leach scored his second goal of the game with 2:26 left in the third period as Boston won in Quebec. The Nordiques lost their third straight, but Mats Sundin extended his point-scoring streak to 26 games.

Capitals 4, Red Wings 1: Defenseman Al Iafate scored his fifth goal in four games as Washington won in Detroit. The Norris Division-leading Red Wings, playing their fifth game in eight days as part of a stretch in which it plays 11 times in 18 days, are 0-2-1 in their last three games. They were without injured forwards Sergei Fedorov and Dallas Drake, and rested defenseman Mark Howe.

Mats Sundin, felled by David Shaw, ran his point streak to 26 although Boston knocked off Quebec.



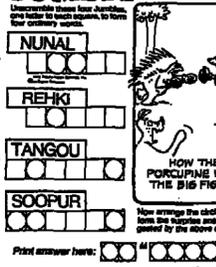
Mats Sundin, felled by David Shaw, ran his point streak to 26 although Boston knocked off Quebec.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



That Mr. Wilson's funny, he knows I've seen his door a million times, but he keeps telling Mrs. Wilson to show it to me!

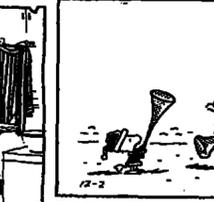
### JUMBLE



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Answers: AZURE, OWEN, DONKEY POWDER, ANSWER: How the puzzle book can help you find the "FOURTH" ANNY

### PEANUTS



BOSS! LOOK! HERE'S THE FINAL PAYMENT FOR THE APPLBY DEAL!

### BLONDIE



### BEEBLE BAILEY



### DOONESBURY



### PEANUTS



THANK YOU DEAR... I HAVE TO RUN!

### BLONDIE



### BEEBLE BAILEY



### DOONESBURY



### PEANUTS



SOB! SHE USED TO WAIT UNTIL I BROUGHT IT!

### BLONDIE



### BEEBLE BAILEY



### DOONESBURY



### PEANUTS



DO YOU WANT TO BE A GIRL?

### BLONDIE



### BEEBLE BAILEY



### DOONESBURY



### PEANUTS



WHAT'S IT LIKE? IS IT LIKE BEING A BUG?

### BLONDIE



### BEEBLE BAILEY



### DOONESBURY

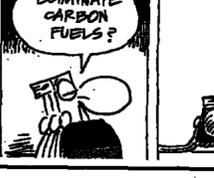


### PEANUTS



I MUST'VE PUT MY FINGER ON IT!

### BLONDIE



### BEEBLE BAILEY



### DOONESBURY



### PEANUTS



ELIMINATE CARBON FUELS?

### BLONDIE



### BEEBLE BAILEY



### DOONESBURY



To our readers in Vienna: You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office on the day of publication. Please contact: Marawa - Vienna. Tel.: 515 62 122



OBSERVER

The Sultry Sullen Look

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Sullen, yes. I can look sullen. What I cannot look is sultry sullen. That's how the male clotheshorses look: sultry sullen. It is the fashionable way for men to look this year. The male-fashion ads insist.

The sultriness of the sullenness of these fashion-ad men defeats me. It's because I lack fat lips. These male models have richly fleshy lips perfect for sultry pouting. With lean lips, looking sultry is out of the question.

When I, for example, look sullen it is not a look that makes men rush to pay \$2,000 for jackets. It is a look that makes women glad they have "All My Children" to fall back on when they see me wearing it.

I hear that collagen injected into the lips will solve the problem and is even used by actresses seeking the pouty-sultry look now in vogue in movies. I refuse. Paying good money to have your lips fattened strikes me as the height of decadence and makes me want to seek lip doctors. Are they too young to remember when street-corner loafers did the job free with fists?

Hobo jaw is fashionable too. This seems to be achieved by not shaving for a week, but it is apparently much harder.

During the Depression the unshaved jaw was the symbol of poverty too hopeless to afford a razor blade. It was also the cartoonist's and the movie-maker's shorthand for identifying thugs. This gave rise to a taut that often preceded schoolboy fist fights of the era: "You're not tough, you just need a shave."

Now, though, men of unchangeable chic appear everywhere in unkempt jaw. Just the other day I saw a photograph of Jann Wenner, the maverick behind Rolling Stone, parting in a top-of-the-line tuxedo and a six-day coat of whiskers.

Sociologists will probably discover that this is another of rich mankind's immemorial efforts to fake a fellowship with the violent street pauper. Research by Mike Royko of The Chicago Tribune suggests, however, that the whiskery look is costly to maintain.

Since chic whiskers must be kept from disappearing entirely every week and from growing so long that they turn into unfashionable hippie beards, men must buy a shaver that keeps the foliage cropped without shaving it. Or, as Royko noted in amazement at the American talent for finding things to waste money on, a shaver that doesn't shave!

My eagerness to be fashionable is such that I would buy this posterous machine except for fear that there are age restrictions on the unshorn-chin look. Except for Wenner, who is only semi-venerable, it is seen mostly on young male models with sultry-sullen lips and baseball players who may be millionaires but are nevertheless scarcely out of high school.

I am more than scarcely out of high school, and since there is nothing more unfashionable in male fashion than the spectacle of a grown man in boy's clothing and hair, I am uneasy about how the world would take it if a six-day whisker crop came in silvery.

The same problem haunts me about headwear. The smart way to put your cap on this year is backward. We are talking about a cap with a bill, which is the only kind of headwear any man of fashion would dream of using nowadays.

The smart cap crowd, instead of wearing their beaks over the forehead, as baseball players do, wear them pointed down over the back of the neck. The idea was probably born among stoop laborers who didn't have to worry about sun in their eyes but wanted to keep their necks from tanning red.

Whatever the explanation, it is now all the rage among fashion-conscious young men. My question, which no one has yet answered satisfactorily, is: What is the age cutoff line for wearing your cap backward?

I suspect it's one of those styles young people adopt partly because they hope it will make the old folks climb the wall. Not that I'm "old folks," mind you. Still, I have been around long enough to realize that the wise policy in such matters is not to co-opt youth's gaudy new style, but to go ahead and climb the wall like a good sport. It gratifies the young and can be done with a wink.

Now, as for the new style of wearing sneakers with the laces untied, we will get to that right after this shave.

NEW YORK — The American Center, which has for decades been an honorable if lumbly social Paris forum for visiting American artists and a place to learn English, has embarked on an extraordinary expansion. Now in hand some temporary quarters, it is to reopen next September in a new building, designed by Frank Gehry, that promises to be of unusual architectural distinction as well as a major Paris site for exhibitions and performances.

But the road to the reopening has not been smooth. Afflicted by the worldwide recession, the privately supported center's board of directors recently dismissed the professional artistic staff. The question now is whether the center overreached in spending most of its money on monumental architecture — which in turn raised expectations in the international art world — rather than on a more balanced agenda that included an endowment and programming.

The dismissed staff members, most of them Americans well connected in New York and national arts administration, were unwilling to discuss their grievances openly, given their delicate contractual negotiations with the center. But they see center officials as having betrayed the expanded mandate they themselves set with their decision to build the Gehry building.

The center's administrators, on the other hand, are convinced that their decision to commission Gehry was a wise one. And they are desperate that the staff dismissals be perceived by the public and potential donors on both sides of the Atlantic as the only prudent response to a difficult situation not of their own making.

A confidential internal memorandum was sent on Nov. 5 to top center officials suggesting ways to answer questions ranging from possible breaches of contract to board resignations to withdrawal of pledges to threats to the center's tax status to "confusion of leadership."

At issue is the dismissal of Adam D. Weinberg, who has been the center's artistic and program director since 1990 and was formerly director of the Whitney Museum of American Art at the Equitable Center in New York. Also dismissed were Denise Lucioni, the center's French curator of performing arts, and two other Americans: Lucinda Furlong, the curator of media arts, and Michael Tarratino, adjunct curator of visual arts.

In addition, an ambitious exhibition of commissioned new works planned by the New York-based Martin Friedman and entitled "Landscape as Metaphor" was to open the center and to complement the Gehry building. It has now been put in limbo, although Friedman and Henry Pillsbury, the executive director of the center, said they hoped to present it later.

"We have to be extremely careful," said Pillsbury, a theater director who has been involved with the center for 27 years. "We've got to go forward with the resources we have in hand. If we do the Friedman show, we want to be able to do it right."

But James Clark, the executive director of the Public Art Fund in New York, who worked with Weinberg on a recent center exhibition, saw things differently. "The perception in the United States is that Martin Friedman and Adam Weinberg have been mistreated," he said, "and that Michel Reilbach will not find many people who will want to work with him."

Reilbach is the center's French general manager, just below Pillsbury on the executive pecking order. The dismissed staff is convinced that Reilbach has exercised de facto control of the center for at least a year and that his elevation is intended to court French patronage.

Pillsbury, Reilbach and Judith Fisser, the chairwoman of the center, deny any such shift in power relationships or that the center is de-emphasizing American artists. Reilbach conceded that there had been talk of alternative ways of organizing the center, but said he had never sought a larger role in its administration. Nonetheless, a "proposed basic program structure," signed and dated "Michel Reilbach Nov. 1992," has circulated among the staff and board members.

All sides do agree on some things. One is their pride in the new building, which in typical Gehry fashion blends wit, style and functionality. Another is that the center is indeed having financial difficulties.

After its founding in 1931, the center puttered along on the Left Bank, offering language courses and providing opportunities in Paris for all manner of American dancers, composers and performers, among them Merce Cunningham, Sam Shepard, Steve Lacy, Joseph Chaikin, John Cage, Trisha Brown, Philip Glass and Tom Johnson.

Crisis at Paris's American Center

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

PARIS — The American Center, which has for decades been an honorable if lumbly social Paris forum for visiting American artists and a place to learn English, has embarked on an extraordinary expansion. Now in hand some temporary quarters, it is to reopen next September in a new building, designed by Frank Gehry, that promises to be of unusual architectural distinction as well as a major Paris site for exhibitions and performances.

But the road to the reopening has not been smooth. Afflicted by the worldwide recession, the privately supported center's board of directors recently dismissed the professional artistic staff. The question now is whether the center overreached in spending most of its money on monumental architecture — which in turn raised expectations in the international art world — rather than on a more balanced agenda that included an endowment and programming.

The dismissed staff members, most of them Americans well connected in New York and national arts administration, were unwilling to discuss their grievances openly, given their delicate contractual negotiations with the center. But they see center officials as having betrayed the expanded mandate they themselves set with their decision to build the Gehry building.

The center's administrators, on the other hand, are convinced that their decision to commission Gehry was a wise one. And they are desperate that the staff dismissals be perceived by the public and potential donors on both sides of the Atlantic as the only prudent response to a difficult situation not of their own making.

A confidential internal memorandum was sent on Nov. 5 to top center officials suggesting ways to answer questions ranging from possible breaches of contract to board resignations to withdrawal of pledges to threats to the center's tax status to "confusion of leadership."

At issue is the dismissal of Adam D. Weinberg, who has been the center's artistic and program director since 1990 and was formerly director of the Whitney Museum of American Art at the Equitable Center in New York. Also dismissed were Denise Lucioni, the center's French curator of performing arts, and two other Americans: Lucinda Furlong, the curator of media arts, and Michael Tarratino, adjunct curator of visual arts.

In addition, an ambitious exhibition of commissioned new works planned by the New York-based Martin Friedman and entitled "Landscape as Metaphor" was to open the center and to complement the Gehry building. It has now been put in limbo, although Friedman and Henry Pillsbury, the executive director of the center, said they hoped to present it later.

"We have to be extremely careful," said Pillsbury, a theater director who has been involved with the center for 27 years. "We've got to go forward with the resources we have in hand. If we do the Friedman show, we want to be able to do it right."

But James Clark, the executive director of the Public Art Fund in New York, who worked with Weinberg on a recent center exhibition, saw things differently. "The perception in the United States is that Martin Friedman and Adam Weinberg have been mistreated," he said, "and that Michel Reilbach will not find many people who will want to work with him."

Reilbach is the center's French general manager, just below Pillsbury on the executive pecking order. The dismissed staff is convinced that Reilbach has exercised de facto control of the center for at least a year and that his elevation is intended to court French patronage.

Pillsbury, Reilbach and Judith Fisser, the chairwoman of the center, deny any such shift in power relationships or that the center is de-emphasizing American artists. Reilbach conceded that there had been talk of alternative ways of organizing the center, but said he had never sought a larger role in its administration. Nonetheless, a "proposed basic program structure," signed and dated "Michel Reilbach Nov. 1992," has circulated among the staff and board members.

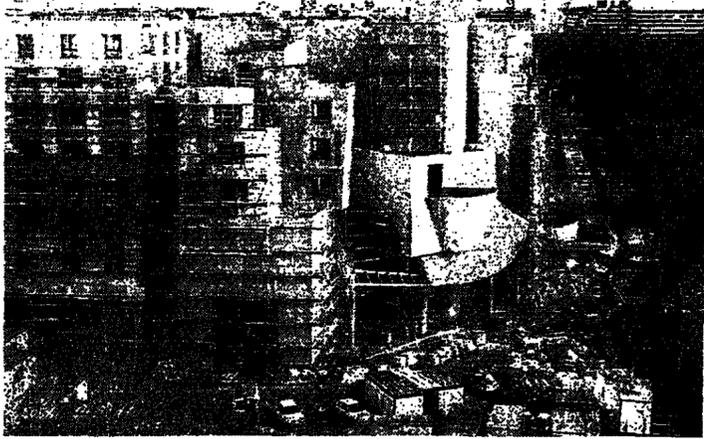
All sides do agree on some things. One is their pride in the new building, which in typical Gehry fashion blends wit, style and functionality. Another is that the center is indeed having financial difficulties.

After its founding in 1931, the center puttered along on the Left Bank, offering language courses and providing opportunities in Paris for all manner of American dancers, composers and performers, among them Merce Cunningham, Sam Shepard, Steve Lacy, Joseph Chaikin, John Cage, Trisha Brown, Philip Glass and Tom Johnson.

By 1987, however, the old quarters had grown overcrowded and shabby. Instead of renovating and expanding them, the center set out to raise money for a face-lift, said Pillsbury, the center set the building for 220 million francs and negotiated a favorable arrangement with the city of Paris for its new home. The American Center is to be a central element in the city's plan to develop the former manufacturing area of Bercy, along the Seine in the east of Paris.

Pillsbury said Gehry had designed his building "from the inside out," deciding what spaces were needed and then letting its fanciful shape, basically two eight-story structures huddled around a central courtyard, emerge from the ingenious juxtaposition of the required elements.

The center's French-American board set about to raise



Construction continues on Frank Gehry's design for a new American Center.

an endowment of \$25 million and committed itself to annual operating expenses of an additional \$5 million to \$8 million. A \$5 million matching grant from Frederick R. Weisman, a Los Angeles art collector, philanthropist and Gehry patron, got the endowment drive under way, and \$3.5 million more has been pledged.

But here difficulties set in. The recession, which hit France later than the United States, made fund raising difficult. The dollar fell 20 percent against its 1987 value. And the French board members, used to a system in which government support is paramount, were deficient in raising additional money, partly, as Pillsbury put it, because the center has no natural "constituency" in France.

Delays in the city's part of the Bercy development, which have pushed back the completion of the surrounding plaza and park until mid- to late 1994, further dampened enthusiasm for a gigantic opening festivity in mid-1993.

Gehry, speaking from his office in Los Angeles, was naturally concerned that his building be finished in good order. "Henry Pillsbury is the guy I came to the dance with," he said. "As long as Henry's there, I feel good."

The architect, who helped the center with its fund raising, said: "I offered to cut back on things and they have refused to do that. They could take the stone out of the foyer and save \$1 million, and maybe pay for the Friedman show, but that would trash the building."

No one wants to undermine Gehry's vision. The real issue now seems to be whether his building, by its very grandeur, demands a comparable ambition of programming or, as Pillsbury put it, the center can "open very slowly" and focus attention on the architecture.

"The building is the star," she said. "Artists will come in and go out year after year, but what's going to last is that building."

PEOPLE

The 'Squidgy' Tapes: Case of Royal Grudge?

Did someone deliberately broadcast the "Squidgy" tape to damage the reputation of Princess Diana? Today newspaper thinks so. The London tabloid says that intelligence services have spoken to six ham radio operators who heard slightly different versions of the taped phone conversation between Diana — "Squidgy" — and a male friend on different nights and that the services now think the tape was part of a plot, probably by someone with a royal grudge, to damage the marriage of Prince Charles and Diana. In August, another London tabloid, The Sun, printed transcripts of the tape. It said the phone call was recorded by a radio ham. Royal update: Diana has asked for her own videotape of "Pallas 2," a TV show that mocks the royal family, because she will be with the family over Christmas when it is shown and will not be able to watch it, according to yet another tab, the Daily Mirror. And the Sun reports that Queen Elizabeth II has invited the Duchess of York, the estranged wife of Prince Andrew, to spend Christmas with the family at Sandringham.

No laughing matter: To guffaws from all sides, the House of Commons speaker, Betty Boothroyd, said that she personally was not amused by the addition of a Hitler-style mustache to a portrait of ex-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in a parliamentary restaurant and that she intended to find out who did it.

The marriage of actress Tatum O'Neal and tennis star John McEnroe may be in trouble. The New York Post says she wants a divorce because he won't let her revive the film career she gave up when they married six years ago. They have three children.

Banned in Bogota: Huge rock concerts are now prohibited in Colombia's capital city after at least 20 people were injured in a riot following a concert over the weekend by the group Gans N' Roses.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 6, 7 & 10

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include High, Low, and Wind.

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday



North America: A fast-moving storm will bring rain to southern England Thursday and Friday, including London and Paris. Saturday will be mainly cloudy and dry.

Europe: Much of Japan will have dry weather Friday into the weekend. Temperatures will be close to normal from Tokyo to Nagasaki. With no rain, the weather will be other than usual in the Philippines northward through Taiwan.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution for the puzzle of Dec. 1.

ACROSS

- 1 Cuts off, as branches
9 Farmer of 'Twin Peaks'
10 Leg part
14 Toward the sheltered side
16 March follower
18 Hawaiian feast
19 No more than to open
17 Bad thing to open
20 Women's bedrooms

DOWN

- 2 Actor Beatty from Louisville
4 Arec's opposite
10 TV's 'Beet the G-man'
46 - canto
47 Artman's brother
48 Muscovites
49 Band with three original yardbirds in it
57 Army
58 Take advantage of
59 Assoc specialty
60 An 18th-century queen
61 Hamilton bills
62 Pittsburgh product
63 Require

BEST SELLERS

Table listing best-selling books with titles, authors, and weeks on the list.

IN MY PLACE

By Charlyne Hunter-Gault, 257 pages. \$19. Farrar Straus Giroux.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

MORE than three decades ago, as she was then known, transferred from Wayne State University in Michigan to the University of Georgia, thus becoming one of the first two black Georgians to enroll as undergraduates at that institution. It was an event of signal importance, marking the beginning of the end of de jure segregation in public higher education; in the company of her classmate Henry Holmes — as well as that of Harvey Gantt at Clemson University, James Mer-

BOOKS

edith at the University of Mississippi and Auburine Lucy at the University of Alabama — Charlyne Hunter was a pioneer. "In My Place" is an un sentimental, straightforward autobiography in which the facts of those events are presented without histrionics or embellishment; now Charlyne Hunter-Gault, an alumna of The New Yorker and currently national correspondent of Public Broadcasting's MacNeil Lehrer program, seems to understand that no play to the reader's emotions is necessary.

Certainly it would be an exaggeration to say that Hunter-Gault is a privileged child, but for a black American born half a century ago she lived in relative comfort. Her father was a chaplain in the U.S. Army, which assured the family both a middle-class income and a

BOOKS

relatively sophisticated view of the world. Though her father's job kept him away from the family much of the time and made him a somewhat shadowy presence in her life, he made an indelible impression upon her when, after she'd been turned away from a teenagers' club near a base where he was stationed, he said: "You have to let these people know who you are. You can't let them deny you or me. Oh no. Go if you want. Don't go if you don't want to. But the choice is yours, not theirs."

That counsel became the guiding principle of Hunter-Gault's life, though it was some time before she awakened to the full weight of it. As a teenager she was caught up in the intense life of Atlanta's Henry McNeal Turner High School, "an idyllic island in a sea of segregation."

She excelled in class and was popular into the bargain, as a senior gaining election as "Miss Turner," the highest honor a female student could hope for. When it came time to think about college she was mainly interested in one where she could major in journalism; since the state university was closed to her, she went north to Wayne State.

But these were new times. Southern blacks who had accepted segregation docilely or in silent anger were beginning to speak out, to sit in and to march. The student movement had arrived.

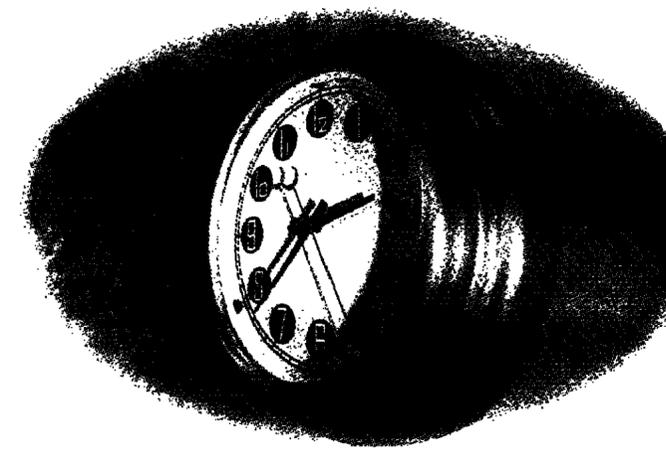
"Something had now changed in Atlanta. And something had changed in us." It was here that her father's counsel assumed true urgency. When a delegation of local civil-rights leaders asked her to apply to the University of Georgia,

BOOKS

Hunter-Gault agreed; the choice, she realized, must be hers. It was a couple of years before all attendant legal proceedings were exhausted, but in 1961 she and Hump Holmes matriculated at the campus in Athens, the place where white Georgians "passed on their traditions and sense of place, not only in Georgia but in the universe, which also tended to be Georgia."

She was subjected to predictable harassment and isolation, but she was able to withstand the former and almost resist the latter. "It really was the right one to desegregate the University of Georgia, because I had no problem being alone. In fact, I had always relished my solitude. Except that up to now it had always been by choice."

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.



Now good news can travel even faster.

Advertisement for AT&T USADirect service. Includes a table of international access numbers for various countries and the AT&T logo.